The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 46

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning at the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,) $2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.).... $2.50
" " (if not paid within the year.).... $3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

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Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by *letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9,'64-tf.

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

J. R. DURBORROW,
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BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:1

E. B. STUCKEY,
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Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

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Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
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Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. K. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 30, '66.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

THE WANTS OF MAN.

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."
'Tis not with *me* exactly so:
But 'tis so in the song.
My wants are many, and if told
Would muster many a score;
And were each wish a mint of gold
I still should long for more.

What first I want is daily bread—
And canvass-backs—and wine—
And all the realms of nature spread
Before me, when I dine.
Four courses scarcely can provide
My appetite to quell;
With four choice cooks from France beside,
To dress my dinner well.

What next I want—at princely cost—
Is elegant attire!
Black sable furs for winter's frost,
And silks for summer's fire.
And cashmere shawls, and Brussels lace
My bosom's front to deck—
And diamond rings, my hands to grace,
And rubies for my neck.

* * * * *

I want (who does not want?) a wife—
Affectionate and fair:
To solace all the woes of life,
And all its joys to share.
Of temper sweet—of yielding will—
Of firm yet placid mind—
With all my faults to love me still
With sentiment refined.

And as Time's car incessant runs,
And fortune fills my store,
I want, of daughters and of sons,
From eight to half a score.
I want (alas! can mortal dare
Such bliss on earth to crave?)
That all the girls be chaste and fair,
And all the boys be brave.

* * * * *

I want a warm and faithful friend
To cheer the adverse hour;
Who ne'er to flatter will descend,
Nor bend the knee to power.
A friend to chide me when in wrong
My inmost soul to see:
And that my friendship prove as strong
For him as his for me.

* * * * *

I want the seals of power and place;
The ensigns of command;
Charged by the people's unbought grace
To rule my native land.
Nor crown, nor sceptre would I ask
But from my country's will,
By day, by night, to ply the task
Her cup of bliss to fill.

I want the voice of honest praise
To follow me behind,
And to be thought in future days
The friend of human kind.
That after ages as they rise
Exulting may proclaim
In choral union to the skies
Their blessings on my name.

These are the *wants* of mortal *man*—
I cannot want them long;
For life itself is but a span
And earthly bliss—a song.
My last-great WANT—absorbing all—
Is, when beneath the sod,
And summoned to my final call,
The mercy of my God.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, Aug. 21, 1841.

HOME.

Home's not merely four square walls,
Though hung with pictures nicely gilded;
Home is where affection calls,
Filled with shrines the heart hath builded.
Home! go watch the faithful dove,
Sailing 'neath the heavens above us;
Home is where there's one to love,
Home is where there's one to love us.

Home's not merely roof and room;
Home needs something to endear it;
Home is where the heart can bloom—
Where there's some kind heart to cheer it!
What is home with none to meet?
None to welcome, none to greet us?
Home is sweet, and only sweet,
When there's one *we love* to meet us.

Miscellaneous.

MYSTERIES OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The Tribune and How it is Made—Its Manager and his Assistants.

Here we are at the door of the editorial room. Step within this little entry, and snap a small spring fitted into the side of the door casing. Before the distant tinkle of the bell dies away little Jonny Weinheimer, the office boy, opens the door, and throws a suspicious glace at us from his black eyes. We are in the City Editor's room. The walls are covered with maps. A perpendicular viaduct, for communication between the counting, editorial and composing rooms, with speaking pipes, copy boxes, and bells, runs from the low cealing through the centre of the room, like the succulent branch of a banyan tree. A small library of books relating to city affairs leans against the viaduct. A water pail and a tin jar of ice water occupies one corner of the room. Paste pots and inkstands are scattered over the desks in lazy confusion. Bits of blotting paper and scores of rusty looking steel pens are strewn about the tables. A dozen reporters are seated at a dozen small green desks. Some are writing, a few are reading, and two are smoking brierwood pipes. The most conspicuous reporter in the room is Col. James B. Mix, a man of magnificent physique, and a genuine Broadway lounger. He is dressed in exquisite taste, wears eye glasses, black side whiskers, and a moustache, and has a countenance that would create a sensation at a Sorosis dinner. A small but stout built man, with a rosy face and intelligent gray eyes, is Mr. Barclay Gallagher, the Assistant City Editor. He has risen to his present position from the composing room. Zebulon White, with the pale face of a college student, is writing up a real estate report. Robert W. McAlpine, formerly an editor on the Philadelphia *Press* and the Washington *Chronicle*—a smooth faced man, who might easily be taken for an interpreter for the Chinese Embassy—is busily dashing off a New York letter for a prominent Western journal. George W. Pearce, the police reporter, a rosy complexioned, blue-eyed little gentleman, who seems as spry as a circus rider, is hurriedly dashing off an "Immense Robbery in Wall street," stopping suddenly to perpetrate a joke, and then growling at the late hours assigned him at police headquarters. Quinlan, a thin, ebon eyed, black moustached reporter, is accusing Meeker, an active, smooth faced boy, fresh from the prairies of Illinois, of borrowing his paste pot, and Ralph, in a nasal twang, is retorting by a counter accusation, involving the loss of a pair of scissors. Thatcher, the weather man, the successor of the sage of Brooklyn Heights, enters the door, and in response to numerous questions, decides that it will rain within forty hours. The Professor is an old man of about fifty-five, dressed in a seedy, snuff colored suit, wearing a rusty high hat, and a heavy soled pair of shoes. For twenty five years he has run the telescope business during the dead hours of the night in front of St. Paul's Church.

"Eh? Mr. Young? Yes, sir; he's here, D'ye want to see 'm?" replied Jonny Weinheimer, in answer to our inquiry.

"Certainly, if he is disengaged."

"I'll tell you in a second."

Jonny peeps through a small hole in the ground glass of the door to Young's room, then darts back to a match, safe hanging at our side, and pulls therefrom two square slips of letter paper.

"Please write your name on this paper—or, if you've got your cards with you, they'll do jis as well. I'll take 'em in to Mr. Young."

Our cards go in, and in ten seconds we are ushered into the presence of the Managing Editor of the *Tribune*. You glance at John Russel Young, and then gaze back at Jonny, as if you thought he was perpetrating a joke at our expense. What! this blue-eyed boy the Managing editor of the most influential journal in America! You can hardly believe it. In personal appearance Mr. Young is the most insignificant person about the office. He is light complexioned, has a large, sloping head, thatched with brown hair, a clear forehead, and a prominent nose, and is as quick of motion as a sparrowhawk. He is of medium height, say five feet eight. His words flow from his lips in rapid succession, as if each one was struggling to get out of his mouth ahead of the other. And this man has flashed upon the journalists of New York like a literary comet. Twelve years ago he was a printer's devil; when South Carolina sprouted into secession he was a reporter in Philadelphia; one year more found him a dramatic critic on the Washington *Chronicle*; six years ago he was the Managing Editor of the Philadelphia *Press*; two years after this he was with Gen. Banks during the Red river expedition; next we find him an agent of Jay Cooke's in 7.30 times. While at this business, in his leisure hours, he wrote editorials for the *Tribune*. They were unusually spicy and argumentative, attracted the attention of Mr. Greely and Sidney Howard Gay, and now that printer's devil is a newspaper autocrat—the peer of Statesmen and a potent power in the land. At first sight he appears commonplace, but when you talk with him, and partly fathom the depth of that wonderful blue eye, and the decisive cut of the nose and mouth, you recognize an impress of a peculiar intellectual vitality, a fertility of resource, a quickness of comprehension, and a nervous energy, that stamp him as a steam engine among newspaper men. His attire is neat, but not foppish. He wears one of those little round topped hats, with a small, circular rim, and this increases his boyish appearance. His room is lined with books of reference. Bronze statues and lively colored chromos occupy various positions in the room. Young writes by spasms. He pays strict attention to the business details of the office. Every letter, every bill, every rejected communication is filed. He is able to furnish, at a moment's notice, a filed voucher for every cent of expenditure during his administration. Such strict attention to business requires a vast amount of time. But when a great national emergency arises, especially during the absence of H. G., he throws himself into the breach with a characteristic energy, and the columns of the *Tribune* are red hot with his short, sharp, ringing sentences, until the storm has passed. His were the stinging editorials on the Philadelphia Convention, his were the columns of invective poured over the Impeachment renegades, his were the fierce attacks upon the far-born movement to nominate Grant before the General had defined his position, and his are the showers of sarcasm launched upon John T. Hoffman. The phrase "Impeachment is Peace," is Young's; so are the words "Let us have Peace." He it was who called Grant "a sashed and girded sphynx." He it was who wrote the brilliant book reviews on Buchanan's "Defence of his Administration," Greeley's "American Conflict," and Richardson's "Life of Grant." There are no lazy hairs in his head; each one seems to be inspired with electric energy. As Butler was the author of the "Contrabaud," applied to the slaves of rebels, so is Young the author of the word "Copperhead." as applied to the members of the Democratic party.

While we are conversing the boy brings in a dozen cards. First we have General Butler. Out he goes, and Sig. Blitz appears; then follows John Allen, "The Wickedest Man," with Oliver Dyer at his side; next comes the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, and after him Robert Dale Owen, both editorial scribblers of the *Tribune*; Billy Edwards, the pugilist, is bowed out, and Max Maretzek appears; Gov. Ward, of New Jersey, pays his respects, and Kate Field follows suit—all having business with this boy. And a lively time they make of it for this blue-eyed boy. He may thank his lucky stars that he has a cottage at Spuyten Duyvel, to which he can retreat when overburdened with the cares of office.

Young is a strict disciplinarian. He runs the editorial department like a machine.—Every cog strikes its groove with punctual regularity. When he is absent his duties fall on Mr. John R. G. Hassard. If Hassard is missing. Mr. Amos G. Cummings takes the manager's chair, and so perfect does everything jibe, that if all the editors were absent the oldest reporter, like the senior sergeant of a company destitute of commissioned officers, would take charge.

An editorial council is held in the Managing Editor's room every day, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. Mr. Young presides. Mr. D. C. McEwen, his private secretary, a stenographer, and one of the witnesses in the impeachment trial, sits at his side. The editors are seated about the table. Mr. Hassard, a tall, straight gentleman, with a light complexion, blue eyes, regular features, sandy moustache, and side whiskers, and legs like those of President Lincoln, occupies a chair at Mr. Young's left. Mr. Hassard writes English as smooth as the music of a rippling brook, and frequently dashes off an editorial article steeped in an original solution of humor and sarcasm. In addition to his other duties, Mr. Hassard does the musical criticisms of the paper. Opposite him is Mr. Denslow, formerly Managing Editor of the Chicago *Republican*. He has a dark eye, a Napoleonic nose, and a black moustache. He is the only black-eyed editor in the office. His opinions are firm-set, and, though his editorials occasionally conflict with the views of Mr. Greeley, they are marked with deep thought, and are carefully prepared. At the right of Mr. Hassard is Prof. A. J. Schem, the foreign editor. He is a large, smooth-faced German, with eyes of imperial blue, and a head broad and well balanced, somewhat resembling portraits of Bismarck The absence of a good growth of hair gives it the appearance of a polished egg plant, dead ripe. His eyes are full of language. He has a happy faculty of catching an unconscious nap during the composition of his editorials. Mr. Cummings, the City and and Political Editor, sits at the foot of the table opposite Mr. Young. He is a pale, thin, blue-eyed man of a nervous-sanguine temperament, and eternally at work. During the editorial councils he listens with deep interest, and fills in the interstices of time by drawing strange characters on the paper before him. Originally a Douglas Democrat, he now believes in God and Horace Greeley. On his right is Mr. N. C. Meeker, the successor of Solon Robinson in the agricultural department. Mr. Meeker is a thin, spare man, of an olive complexion with light blue eyes, and a farmer's face, hands, and dress. His desk is usually covered with patent rat traps, pumpkin seeds, corn shellers, fancy potatoes, washing machines, crab apples, cucumber bug killers, and similar vegetables and contrivances Next to Mr. Meeker we find Clarence Cook, the terror of artists and engravers. So trenchant are his criticisms that artists have been known to run from him on the street as they would at the sight of a mad dog. Last of all at the table we find Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of Cincinnati, the latest addition to the force.

He looks like Theodore Tilton, with his angular points rubbed off.

And this is the "Staff" of the *Tribune*. When all are seated Mr. Young nervously dances around his desk for forty seconds, and then dumps on the table a basket piled with manuscripts, memorandums and newspaper clippings.

Each editor is then asked for his report of the previous day's labor, after which suggestions from every one present are in order. The meeting is then dismissed, with the words: "The *Trib.* would look very well to-day were it not for the poor quality of the paper and the infernal presswork. I believe the ink is stiff. We must have book ink. Mr. Greeley will write the leader to morrow morning, gentlemen. If he dont, I will, That's all."

The editors pass out the door, through the city apartment into the main editorial room, and drift to their desks. In ten minutes a half dozen pens are vigorously scratching out ideas for the next day's issue. The child is in embryo, and will be born in the morning. Everything will move with the regularity of clock work. The editorial room resembles a lurking place for owls; the ceiling is low, the floor is dirty: a dozen rickety cane-bottomed arm-chairs, with high backs, three cases, filled with books of reference, ten old desks, sputtered with ink, two cabinets, a chained copy of the *Tribune* Almanac, complete, and a dozen old pictures, gives an idea of a rushing business, with an occaisonal dash at the fine arts.

Let us look at the cabinet adjoining Cummings's desk. In the bottom drawer of this cabinet we find a series of carefully written obituaries of distinguished live men, all arranged alphabetically, and in charge of Dr. Wood. They are curiosities in their way. Here is a bulky one, as thick and as long as your arm. It is "Peter Cooper." Here is a second—a Liliputian roll, small enough to go into a needle case. We find this labelled "The Life of Walter. Whiteman." These obituaries are found valuable when the news of a celebrated person's death is received at an early hour in the morning.

One word right here about editorial life in New York; A New York journalists never calls on distinguished politicians or *litterateurs* at their hotels. They do this in Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans, but they don't do it here. Mahomet must come to the mountain, for the mountain will not go to Mahomet. This is *entrenous*.

Some people think and say that Greeley is the *Tribune* and that the *Tribune* is Greeley, There may be some truth in the expression. But one thing is certain, the stockholders of the *Tribune* are aware of Mr. Greeley's value. They have had his life insured for from $50,000 to $100,000 many years. Mr. Greeley is paid $7,000 a year for his services. This with his dividend of the profits of the establishment, makes quite a snug sum. He also writes for a dozen magazines and weekly newspapers, besides occasionally throwing off a book and making stump political speeches and lectures. One day you will hear of him speaking at a Grant meeting at Somerville, N. J.; the next day he will arraign the Democracy at Honesdale, Penn., next you will hear of him at a temperance meeting in New York city; on the day following he will speak before some tariff association: then before some agricultural society and will top off the week with an address before the Grant and Colfax Club at Chabbaqua, his residence. And all the time he keeps end up on the editorial page. Greeley, without doubt, is to day the hardest working newspaper man in New York city.

FIFTEEN FOLLIES.

First—To think that the more a man eats the fatter and stronger he will become.

Second—To believe that the more hours children study at school the faster they learn.

Third—To conclude that if exercise is good for the health, the more violent and exhausting it is the more good is done.

Fourth—To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.

Fifth—To act on the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.

Sixth—To argue that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better is "good for" the system, without regard to more ulterior effects. The "soothing syrup," for example, does not stop the cough of children, and does arrest diarrhea, only to cause, a little later, alarming convulsions, or the more fatal inflamation of the brain, or water on the brain, at least, always portraits the disease.

Seventh—To commit an act which is felt in itself to be prejudicial, hoping that somehow or other it may be done in your case with impunity.

Eighth—To advise another to take a remedy which you have not tried on yourself, or without making special inquiry whether all the conditions are alike.

Ninth—To eat without an appetite, or continue to eat after it has been satisfied, merely to gratify the taste.

Tenth—To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep, and a weary waking in the morning.

Eleventh—To remove a portion of the clothing immediately after exercise, when the most stupid drayman in New York knows that if he does not put cover on his horse the moment he ceases work in winter, he will lose him in a few days by pneumonia.

Twelfth—To contend that because the dirtiest children in the street, or in the highway, are hearty and healthy, therefore it is healthy to be dirty; forgetting that continuous exposure to the pure outdoor air in joyous, unrestrained activities, is such a powerful agency for health, that those who live thus are well, in spite of rags and filth.

Thirteenth—To presume to repeat later in life, without injury, the indiscretions, exposures, and intemperances which in the flush of youth were practiced with impunity.

Fourteenth—To believe that warm air is necessarily impure, or that pure, cold air is necessarily more healthy than the confined air of close and crowded vehicles; the latter, at the most, can only cause fainting and nausea, while entering a conveyance after walking briskly, lowering a window, thus, while still, being exposed to a draft will give a cold infallibly, or an attack of pleurisy or pneumonia which will cause weeks and months of suffering, if not actual death within four days.

Fifteenth—To "remember the Sabbath day" by working harder and later on Saturday than on any other day in the week, with a view to sleep late the next morning, and staying at home all day to rest, conscience being quieted by the plea of not feeling very well.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Horace Greeley.

Richard Grant White has an article in the December number of The Galaxy upon Mr. Greeley's Autobiography, in which he says:

Horace Greeley has grown wonderfully, even since we who are his juniors, and who yet are mature men, have known him through his writings; and the mass of his readers have grown with him. Like some schoolmasters, he has kept only a lesson ahead of his scholars, learning to-day what he taught to-morrow. But do not all teachers so? The difference between any of them and him is that he has printed his daily exercise, and called it "The New York Tribune." Hence what are called the vagaries and the vacillations of that paper. They are merely the visible self-recorded efforts of a man who trics now this, now that mode of attaining one end; and who says on one day, I have found the way, come walk with me in it, and on another, No, this is the road, follow; and who is followed.

Mr. Greeley tells a story of himself that is full of significance. One day at Chamounix his wife undertook with her children to reach the Glacier des Boissons, which he says seemed hardly a mile from the hotel. She lost her way, and was obliged to hire a peasant woman to pilot her back to the hotel, and carry one of the fagged-out children. Mr. Greeley laughed at her, and volunteered to lead the party the next morning straight up to the glacier "so that they might put their hands on it." "But," he says, "on trying it, I failed miserably." This is not the only dazzling point that has seemed to him hardly a mile off, and to which he has offered to lead people—women and children—so that they might put their hands on it to morrow, and on trying it has failed miserably. In which he is but like all the rest of us; the wise, like you, reader, and the foolish, like—one who shall be nameless. But we do not make our efforts, as well as our promises in print, on paper, which, before the ink is well dried, is under the eyes of fifty thousand readers.

Horace Greeley, however he may have failed to do all that he sought to do, has come nearer to the attainment of his purpose than most reformers do during their lives. The country owes him much; and one of its debts it will ere long acknowledge—does in some sort now acknowledge. For if it be to him in a great measure that we owe the agitation which produced the late rebellion, and if in the course of that great commotion he offered, once or twice, to lead us whither we and he wished to go, and failed miserably, yet to him we owe, in at least as great a measure, the development of that spirit which resisted secession as well as slavery, and in the end, under more practical guidance than his, left us citizens of a great, free, and united country. Twenty-five years ago the popular strength and spirit which carried the Government safely through our tremendous political convulsion was as lacking as the moral firmness that withstood the spread of slavery; and the growth of the former, no less than that of the latter, among the farmers and the artisans of the Free States, is largely due to the teaching and the influence of Horace Greeley.

ANECDOTE OF WHITEFIELD.

When Mr. Whitefield was preaching on one occasion at Plymouth, he lodged with Mr. Kinsman, a minister of the town. After breakfast on Monday, he said to his friend, "Come, let us visit some of your poor people. It is not enough that we labor in the pulpit; we must endeavor to be useful out of it." On entering the dwellings of the afflicted poor, he administered to their temporal as spiritual wants. Mr. Kinsman, knowing the low state of his finances, was surprised at his liberality, and suggested that he thought he had been too bountiful. Mr. Whitefield, with some degree of smartness, replied; "it is not enough young man, to pray, and put on a serious face. True religion, and undefiled, is this—to visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction, and to supply their wants. My stock, it is true, is nearly exhausted; but God, whom I serve, and whose saints we have assisted, will, I doubt not, soon give me a supply." His hopes were not disappointed. A stranger called on him in the evening, who addressed him thus: "With great pleasure I have heard you preach; you are on a journey, as well as myself, and traveling is expensive. Do me the honor to accept this," at the same time presenting him with five guineas. Returning to the family, Mr. Whitefield, smiling, held out the money in his hand, saying. "There, young man, God has speedily repaid what I bestowed. Let this in future, teach you not to withhold what it is in the power of your hand to give. The gentleman to whom I was called is a perfect stranger to me; his only business was to give me the sum you see."

ODD LAND.

There is genuine wit in the following description of Holland, taken from "Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates." It is a little piece of characterization worthy of Irving or any of our best writers:

Holland is one of the queerest countries under the sun. It should be called Oddland, or Contrary land, for in nearly every thing it is different from other parts of the world.

In the first place a large portion of the country is lower than the level of the sea. Great dykes, or bulwarks, have been erected at a heavy cost of money and labor to keep the ocean where it belongs. On certain parts of the coast it sometimes leans with all its wetght against the land, and it is as much as the poor country can do to stand the pressure. Sometimes the dykes give way, or spring a leak, and the most disastrous results ensue. They are high and wide, and the tops of some of them are covered with buildings and trees. They have even fine public roads upon them, from which horses may look down upon wayside cottages. Often the keels of floating ships are higher than the roofs of the dwellings. The stork, clattering to her young on the housepeak, may feel that her nest is lifted far out of danger, but the croaking frog in neighboring bulrushes is nearer the stars than she. Waterbugs dart backward and forward over the heads of the chimney swallows; and willow trees seem dropping with shame because they cannot reach as high as the reeds near by. Ditches, canals, ponds, rivers and lakes are every where to be seen. High, but not dry, they shine in the sunlight, catching nearly all the bustle and the business, quite scorning the tame fields stretching, damp, beside them. One is tembted to ask "Which is Holland—the shores or the water?" The very verdure that should be confined to the land has made a mistake and settled upon the fish ponds. In fact, the entire country is a kind of saturated sponge, or, as the poet (Butler) called it,—

"A land that rides at anchor and is moor'd,
In which they do not live, but go aboard."

Persons are born, to live and die, and even have their gardens on canal boats. Farmhouses, with roofs like great slouched hats pulled over their eyes, stand on wooden legs with a tucked up sort of air, as if to say, "We intend to keep dry if we can." Even the horses wear a wide stool on each hoof to lift them out of the mire. In short, the landscape everywhere suggests a paradise for ducks. It is a glorious country in summer for bare-footed girls and boys. Such wadings! Such mimic ship sailing! Such rowing, fishing and swimming! Only think of a chain of puddles where one can launch chip boats all day long, and never make a return trip! But enough. A full recital would set all Young America rushing in a body toward the Zuyder Zee.

I WISH I HAD CAPITAL.

So we heard a great strapping young man exclaim the other day in an office. We did want to give him a peice of our mind so bad; and we'll just write to him. You want capital do you? And suppose you had what you call capital what would you do with it? You want capital? Haven't you hands and brains, and don't you call them capital? What more capital did Gok give any body? "Oh, but they are not money," you say. But they are more than money," and nobody can take them from you. Don't you know how to use them? If you don't it's time you were learning. Take hold of the first plow, or hoe, or jack plane, or broad axe that you can find, and go to work. Your capital will soon yield a large interest. Ay, but there's the rub! You don't want to work; you want credit, that you may play gentleman and speculate and end by playing vagabond.

Or you want a plantation with plenty of hirelings upon it to do the work, while you run over the country and dissipate; or want some rich girl who may be foolish enough to take you for your good looks, that she may support you.

Shame on you man! Go to work with the capital you have, and you'll soon make interest enough upon it to give you as much money as you want and make you feel like a man. If you want to make money or can't make money on what capital you have, you could not make it if you had a million of dollars in money. If you don't know how to use bone and muscle and brains, you would not know how to use gold. If you let the capital you have lie idle, and waste and rust out, it would be the same with you if you had gold; you would only know how to waste it.

Then don't stand about idle, a great helpless child waiting for somebody to come in and feed you, but go to work. Take the first work you can find no matter what it is, so that you may do it well. Yes, whatever you undertake do it well; always do your best. If you manage the capital you already have, you will soon have plenty more to manage; but if you can't or won't manage the capital God has given you, you will never have any other to manage. Do you hear that young man?

GO TO SLEEP EARLY.

Many children, instead of being plump and fresh as a peach, are as withered and wrinkled as last year's apples, because they do not sleep enough. Some physicians think that the bones grow only during sleep This I cannot say, certainly; but I do know that those little folks who sit up late at nights are usually nervous, weak, small, and sickly. The reason you need more sleep than your parents is because you have to grow, and they do not. They can use up the food they eat in thinking, talking, and working, while you should save some of yours for growing. You ought to sleep a great deal; if you do not, you will in activity consume all you eat, and have none, or not enough to grow with. Very few smart children excel, or even equal, other people when they grow up. Why is this? Because their heads, if not their bodies, are kept too busy; so that they cannot sleep, rest, and grow strong in body and brain. Now, when your mother says, Susie or Georgia, or whatever your name may be, it is time to go to bed do not worry her by begging to sit up "just a little longer." But hurry off to your chamber, remembering that you have a great deal of sleeping and growing to do to make you a healthy, happy, useful man or woman.

AUBER recently, in answer to a gentleman who congratulated him upon his remarkable vigor, said—"They never so often told me I was young as since I have grown old."

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

PASHUNCE OV JOB—Everybody is in the habit ov bragging on Job, and Job did hav konsiderable bile pashunce, that's a fact, but did he ever keep a distrik skule for 8 dollars a month, and bord 'round, or run kountry, a nuespaper?

Did he ever reap lodged oats down hill on a hot da, and have all his gallus buttons bust oph at once?

Did he ever hav the jumpin' teethache, and be made to tend the baby while his wife was over to Parkinses in a tea squall?

Did he ever get up in the morning awful dri, and turf it 3 miles before breakfast to get a drink and find that the man kept a temperance house?

Did he ever undertaik to milk a kicking hefer with a bushy tail in fli time, out in the lot?

Did he ever sot down onto a litter ov kittens in the old rockin cheer, with his summer pantaloons on?

If he cud du a ll theze things, and praze the Lord at the same time, all I hav got to sa iz, "Bully for Job."

WORDS FOR BOYS TO REMEMBER.—Liberty is the right to do whatever you wish without interfering with the rights of others.

Save your money and you will find it one of the most useful friends.

Never give trouble to your father or mother.

Take care of your pennies and they will grow to dollars.

Intemperance is the cause of nearly all the trouble in this world; beware of strong drink.

The poorest boy, if he be industrious, honest and saving, may reach the highest honor in the land.

Never be cruel to a dumb animal; remember it has no power to tell how much it suffers.

DON'T be ashamed, my lad, if you have a patch on your elbow: it is no mark of disgrace. It speaks well for your industrious mother. For our part we would rather see a dozen patches on your jacket than hear one profane or vulgar word from your lips, or to smell the fumes of tobacco in your breath. No good boy will shun you because you cannot dress as well as your companion, and if a bad boy sometimes laughs at your appearance, say nothing, my good lad, but walk on. We know many a rich and good man who was once as poor as you. Fear God, my boy, and if you are poor but honest, you will be respected a great deal more than if you were the son of a rich man, and were addicted to bad habits.

WHAT MADE HIM SO SWEET.—"Charley what is it that makes you so sweet?" said a loving mother one day to her little boy as she pressed him to her bosom.

"I dess when Cod made me out of dust he put a little *thugar* in," said Charley.

God has put a little sugar in the disposition of all children. Some keep it there, and they are always sweet, and we cannot help loving them. Some lose the sugar that God gave them, and then they become sour and disagreeable. Keep yourselves always sweet, dear children, with the sugar of *love*, and you will always be loved.—*Young Pilgrim.*

ADVERTISE.—Every business man that wants to increase his trade should advertise.

Advertising brings the merchant's goods to the constant notice of the customer.

Advertising enables the business man of small capital to turn his stock quick and often.

Advertising enables the rich merchant to do business on less capital.

Advertising builds up trade rapidly, establishes a permanent trade, and keeps an old trade active.

Advertising makes fortunes for men in business who otherwise would fail in their

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1868.

THE PENNSYLVNIA RAILROAD AND OUR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 26th ult. announces that all the Republican members of the Legislature from that city have agreed to support J. Edgar Thompson President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for United States Senator. In behalf of the same individual the United States Railroad and mining *Register* says.

"Pennsylvania wants for Senator not a second edition of Buckalew of the legal bar, but a statesman as practical in legislation as a railroad is practical in transportation. And as a railroad in its operations may be said to combine and represent all the human industries, Pennsylvania would exhibit wisdom by putting a distinguished railroad man in the Senatorial office soon to be filled. With two representatives in the United States Senate, both versed in practical statesmanship, Pennsylvania would have her material interests looked after and cared for as they deserve. Will she do it? We believe she will, because she has a son ripe in qualifications for the post, and for other reasons pertinent and manifest."

The concord of action in the Philadelphia delegation it is said has been brought about by the withdrawal, of Hon. William H. Kemble in favor of Mr. Thompson. To J. Edgar. Thompson as a man of ability and acquainted with the interests of our state we can have no possible objection; but to J. Edgar Thompson as the President of the Pennsylvania Rail road Company we have very decided objections. The espousal of his cause by one who has grown rich enough from the profits of the State Treasurership to have boasted of buying himself into the United States Senatorship, by no means obviates the objection. The *Railroad and Mining Register's* argument that a railroad man is wanted we cannot regard as a very strong one. We have the Railroad interest of Pennsylvania already represented in the person of Senator Cameron. If the railroad legislation to be accomplished by railroad men in the U. S. Senate is to be of the same character with that which generally prevails at Harrisburg the less we have of it the better. We believe there are a number of others who will make quite as able and efficient Senators as the railroad men and are quite as well acquainted with the material interests of Pennsylvania. New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have already experienced the contaminating influence of railroad monopolies in their respective state legislature to such an extent as ought to make them very careful not to send the representatives of these overgrown monopolies to tamper with our national legislation. However able and good the man offered for the position of United States Senator, the fact of his identification with the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad constitutes a very grave objection. The baneful influence of that monopoly in our state legislature has long been felt and our people should be very careful not to bind any tighter the chains that already shackle every enterprise not managed in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Our Legislature meets next month and until then there will be ample opportunity to discuss the merits of all candidates for the Senatorship. Pennsylvania does not want a man identified with any particular department of her industrial interests, but one of eminent ability, with broad and liberal views, capable of comprehending the fact that state and national prosperity depend not on the fostering of any particular interest, but on the building up and protecting of all, thereby securing to us a varied industry and consequent prosperity. One who while jealously guarding all the interests of his own state will be careful to lay no obstruction in the way of the prosperity of her sister states, one who while surveying the whole field of state and national legislation shall do the right at whatever cost, who cannot be subsidized or intimidated but who will at all times make the greatest good of the greatest number of his fellow citizens the pole star by which to direct all his public acts. Let such a man be elected, from the many good men offered, and Pennsylvania's record in the U. S. Senate be cleansed from the blots of the traitor Cowan and the Copperhead Buckalew and restored to its pristine glory.

STATE TREASURER.

The importance of a change in the law relating to the office of State Treasurer is beginning to attract attention. As it stands at present the office is prostituted to the building up of private fortunes at the expense of the State finances. Hundreds of thousands and even millions of dollars of the money of the State are at times permitted to lie for months in the hands of the Treasurer, who uses it to speculate upon or to lend out, thereby pocketing the interest which should go to the credit of the State. It is asserted that in this way a hundred thousand dollars and even more per annum has been realized by the lucky individuals who are fortunate enough to get the appointment of State Treasurer. That such a state of affairs ought not to be permitted to continue every one can understand. The need of the State now is that the law in regard to this office be so amended that the Treasurer may get a fair salary for his trouble and responsibility and not be permitted to use in any way the public funds for private *purposes under severe penalties.* A law should be passed for such an investment of surplus funds in the Treasury that the profits therefrom may accrue to the State and not to private parties. We are opposed to the creation of lucrative offices by any party for the purpose of rewarding individuals for party services. If men seek office only for the emoluments the State will be much better off if it dispenses with their services entirely. Here is a fair field for the Republican Legislature this winter to fulfil its professions of economy and retrenchment and we hope it will make good its promises; it must do so if it wishes to retain the confidence of the people.

The Lebanon *Courier* comments as follows on the subject:

The office of State Treasurer in Pennsylvania is said to be one of the most, if not *the* most, profitable official position in the Commonwealth. We have heard its income placed as high as one hundred thousand dollars annually. It may be possible that it may not reach this round sum, but certain it is that every one who obtains the place retires with a fortune. Now, in view of this fact, there are two things connected with the office, one of which should receive the attention of the Legislature, and will receive such attention if that body desires to do equal justice to members of the party or to save thousands of dollars to the State. If the laws in relation to the office are to remain as they are, *one term is sufficient for any man to hold the office.* If the office yields an income of one hundred thousand dollars—or anything like that sum—to the Treasurer, we contend that the class of men who obtain the office are munificently rewarded for their party services by one year's enjoyment of it; and it should then *rotate* to some other member of the party equally worthy and equally entitled to the *plums* that the party has to distribute. On the other hand, if the Legislature shall think that this view of rewarding members of the party is not a correct one, let the laws pertaining to the office be so amended that the thousands of dollars now pocketed by the Treasurer from the interest on the large sums of the State's money on hand throughout the year, may inure to the benefit of the State's *Treasury* instead of the State's *Treasurer.* We shall have more to say on this subject."

The *Berks and Schuylkill Journal* quoting the above says:

The above article copied from the Lebanon *Courier*, meets our hearty endorsement. It is high time that the Legislature puts a stop to this using of the public funds for private benefit. All our State Treasurers, of late years, have grown rich by retaining as their perquisites of office the *interest* of the funds entrusted to their keeping, which properly belonged to the State. Let a law be passed this winter to meet the case, so that hereafter the Commonwealth will be made to reap the benefit of a judicious investment of the public funds not required for immediate use.

GRANT AND THE ONE TERM PRINCIPLE

We learn, from the Washington correspondence of the *Tribune*, with a gratification which is almost personal, that General Grant is about to enrol himself at the head of American statesmen, by recommending the one term principle in his inaugural address. Washington and Jackson, after having enjoyed two terms of the Presidential office, retired from the chair with the solemn and earnest appeal to the country to limit their successors to one. The more disinterested and self-sacrificing honor is reserved for Grant to enter upon his first term with the recommendation on his lips that he himself, as well as his successors, should be limited by the Constitution to one term only. None could doubt the purity of such an appeal. Few will demur to its wisdom and necessity. The bane of Presidents has been the monarchial grasping toward a future term. This selfish interest has blurred the judgments of men who had been thought the clearest and ablest, and stained the honor of some who had seemed pure. As a rule this "vaulting ambition has o'erleaped itself," and the President, in hopes of a second term, has been led like Johnson into those very combinations which have not only made a second term impossible, but have well nigh cut short the first.

Nothing strengthens our confidence in General Grant's peculiar fitness for the Presidency more than the convictions he has already expressed in an unofficial manner, in favor of limiting Presidents to one term. Though we have pressed this principle zealously in the columns of *The Spirit* for many years, our ambition is not to ride a hobby, but to redeem the first office of the Republic from personal and selfish motives—to rescue its vast powers from perversion to the insignificant and base end of promoting the re-election of its incumbent. Whatever reasons weighed upon the minds of Washington and Jackson in the infancy of the Republic have acquired fourfold force with its expansion into its present empire.

The President now appoints 41,000 officers, and distributes a direct patronage of nearly one hundred and fifty millions of dollars per annum, and an indirect and collateral patronage still greater. His power over legislation is constitutionally equal to that of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and through his influence over the appropriations of that body, and the administration of the revenues and the laws, and the distribution of the contracts by various departments, the stream of wealth, power, and place which flows through his hands to others, is as great as was ever controlled by Napoleon or the Cæsars. His influence over the Southern States must be for several years like that of the hero of Marengo and Austerlitz over the conquered kingdom of Europe. The motive of the President, whether patriotic or personal, is the secret spring which moves this vast human mechanism for good or evil. If his motive is patriotic and disinterested, a spirit of integrity breathes through the entire body politic, quickening it from inertia, and cleansing it from corruption. If his spirit be one of self-seeking and personal gain, whether in abject baseness he grasp at money, or in stern ambition he strike for power, all the channels of official influence, like so many nerves, tingle with the thrill of his sordid nature and reek with rottenness. Everywhere unprincipled parasites and flatterers step into office over the heads of honest men, and compensate themselves for the reputations they sacrifice in holding office under a corrupt administration by preying on the revenues and the people until they seem more like vultures than the administration which appoints them. We have greater confidence in the personal power and will of General Grant to withstand and overrule these influences, than in that of any other person now living who could be subjected to them. But constitutions should be adapted to secure the best results from the average of selfish and ambitious human nature. Those which depend on an unfailing supply of Patriotism may meet with spasmodic success, but must ultimately break down. We concede, too, that other influences beside the "one-term principle" should supplement and aid it. Our civil and diplomatic service should be graded like our military service, so that all should reach the higher positions thoroughly prepared by experience gained in the lower, and promotion should attend upon merit and not accident. Our present civil service is an utterly disorganized maze, which needs nothing so much as the mind of a military organizer to reduce it to order. "I remove you," said General Grant to General Warren, after Five Forks," because you do not organize; you have no faith in your Division Generals. I give you an order which one of them should execute, and you execute, it yourself. While you, in command of one division, are thus getting whipped for want of corps commander." Just the same lack of organization is at work in the Treasury Department. While Secretary McCulloch is investigating a seizure case in New York city, which he can trust neither the Collector of the Port to settle, the District Attorney to try, nor the United States courts to decide, the harpies are everywhere robbing the revenues, and so making confusion worse confounded that the acutest moralist could not distinguish the honest servant of the Government from the thief. To prevent the 41,000 office holders of the Government from acting upon a tacit agreement with the President that they will extend his term if he will continue theirs, and to prevent the entire patronage of the President's office from being used as a corruption fund to secure his re-election, by removing all who oppose his policy, and by appointing sycopants and toadies in their stead, we need not only the limitation of the President to one term, but we need such a Civil Service Bill as shall render the Civil Service an honorable profession. "I hold," said a genial and clever officer of the Government, a few days ago, "that our only claim to the respect of worthy people lies in the knowledge that when we accept an office with a paltry salary of $3,000, we do not hold our services at that base figure, but that we intend to make $15,000 a year out of it." As he had entered upon a like salary, insolvent a few years ago, has lived up thrice his salary ever since, and now owns a thirty thousand dollar mansion, and is highly respected especially by the Treasury Department, his view of the matter is doubtless correct. But General Grant, backed by the one-term principle and the Civil Service Bill, will change all that.—*The Spirit of the Times.*

GEORGIA.

One of the first questions which will come before Congress is, whether the Fourteenth Amendment has ever been legally ratified by the Legislature of Georgia, so as to convert the government of that State from a provisional into a permanent one, and to entitle its representatives to seats in Congress. The amendment was passed by a body, a large number of whose members were disqualified by the very terms of the amendment itself from sitting in any legislature; and, having passed it, these same disqualified members immediately voted that thirty of those by whose votes the amendment was passed had never been lawful members of that body, and, by reason of African blood, could hold no office whatever in the State of Georgia. If Congress respects the terms of the Fourteenth Amendment excluding perjured Rebels from holding office, it cannot allow itself to be bound by the votes of any of this class. If it respects the vote of the Georgia Legislature to the effect that colored men cannot hold office in Georgia, then it cannot count the votes of the colored members for the amendment; and so the amendment would be lost. The State of Georgia is not yet in the Union, and its government is merely provisional. In such case, Congress should see that the State Constitution is amended so as to confer equal political rights on both races. Or if Congress holds that the colored members were unlawfully expelled, it should see that they are lawfully restored to their seats before the State shall be readmitted to its share in the Government—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LIFE INSURANCE INVESTMENT.

There is no need of urging the duty of life insurance. Every man having others dependent upon him for support knows that in no other way can he so surely provide for their future comfort as by securing such an amount of insurance as his income will allow him to pay for. Of course it becomes a matter of personal interest to know where the most insurance can be had for a specific sum. The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, chartered by Congress in July. 1868, makes an offer of insurance upon the ordinary Life plan at extremely low rates, the principle of its operation being that a smaller sum of cash in hand is better for both buyer and seller than a larger amount based upon the contingencies of possible future profits or dividends. For this small sum it guarantees a certain amount of insurance, the contract between insured and insurer being too plain for any complications such as may attend the settlement of notes or dividends. This is a recommendation to start with, and if the Company is a secure one, its low rates will naturally be popular. For this security we find two strong guarantees: one is a *paid-up* capital of one million dollars, ample for all possible present liabilities, and the other is the character of the managers of the Company, among whom are Jay Cooke, C. H. Clark, Hon; E. A. Rollins, Hon. W. E. Chandler, and others of high national repute. It is not alone by its low cash rates that the new National Life commends it self to those contemplating insurance, for it offers, beside, a number of novel and favorable methods by which the insurer or his heirs may reap unusual pecuniary benefit from his or her investment. These new features—the Return Premium (by which the amount of all premiums paid will be returned to the heirs of the insured in addition to the amount for which he was insured), the Income-Producing, and other plans—will be explained in detail by the agents of the Company, whose card may be found elsewhere. We can see no reason why the new Company is not entitled to a high degree of public confidence.

HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON.—This gentleman, who is one of the rising statesmen of our country, has been spoken of in connection with the position of Postmaster-General in the next Administration, by a Chambersburg correspondent of the Erie *Republican*, who thus alludes to him:

"Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the National House of Representatives, is from this district, from which he was elected to Congress in 1860. At the close of his service in the House, as a member, he was elected to his present position, in which he has maintained the exalted character he showed himself as possessed of while serving as a representative. Next to Schuyler Colfax, no officer of the House has been more popular than has Hon. Edward McPherson. His political Manual has made the masses acquainted with him all over the land, as a clear thinker and a systematic worker for the people. We have heard him spoken of several times for Postmaster General in the next Administration. If he shall be chosen to that position, the people will be served as faithfully as by Benjamin Franklin, the first head of that department.

We cordially endorse every word of the above. As Mr. MCPHERSON is free from all entangling alliances, Gen. GRANT, if he desires a Cabinet officer from Pennsylvania could not make a better choice than by taking the popular clerk of the House.—*Berks & Schuylkill Journal.*

It is thought that Admiral Farragut will be appointed Secretary of the Navy under President Grant. The Gen. is said to be impressed with the sensible idea that a naval officer should preside over the Navy Department and an army officer over the War Department.

GRANT'S official majority in California is 506; but a blunder about the name of one of the electors seems to be manipulated in the interest of the gamblers who have lost heavy bets on the result, so as to prevent the entire electoral vote from being given to the Republican candidates.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS.—The Washington House, at Stamford Connecticut now being torn down, has brought to light many ancient curiosities. Among the relics already found are nineteen copper coins belonging to the reigns of the English Georges or their predecessor, Anne; also thirty-seven other copper and nine silver coins, many of them too old to tell the story of their origin. Among the silver coins is a piece whose history begins with the fifteenth year of Elizabeth's reign, only ten years less than three centuries ago, and a third of a century before a white man had traversed the realms of the old Rippowams in Stamford.

Another very interesting relic is a shilling shinplaster, printed in red and black ink. In one corner is the British coat of arms, and it is a wonder as follows; "This Bill of One Shilling Proclamation, is emitted by a Law of the Colony of New Jersey, passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the third," dated March 2d, 1776. On the reverse side it bears the imprint of "Isaac Collins, Burlington, New Jersey, 1776," and the ominous sentence, "'Tis death to counterfeit." It is sourounded by an ornamental border, which looks remarkably rude and clumsy in comparison with the workmanship of the present day.

CONGRESS will meet on Monday the 7th instant.

The Paraguayan Difficulty.

The following note of the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Navy is understood to indicate the orders which have been given to Gen. McMahon and Admiral Davis on the subject of the Paraguayan difficulties:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1868.

To the Hon. GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy.*

SIR: A dispatch was received yesterday from Charles A. Washburn, Esq., late United States Minister to Paraguay, which was written at Buenos Ayres on the 26th of September last. The dispatch shows that a controversy has been carried on for some time between him and the President of Paraguay. The merits of the controversy cannot be well understood until a copy of the correspondence itself shall have been received, which is now daily expected; meantime, Mr. Washburn's dispatch conclusively shows that the situation of all foreigners, including United States citizens, at Asuncion is greatly imperiled, and that especially Porter C. Bliss and George F. Masterman, United States citizens, lately in some way connected with the United States Legation, have suffered personal violence and have perhaps been murdered. A dispatch has been received from Mr. Webb, United States Minister at Rio in which he states that he requested Rear Admiral Davis, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, to send or proceed with an adequate naval force to Asuncion to protect American citizens. Mr. Webb is unable to inform the Department whether Admiral Davis would assume the responsibility of complying with this request without special instructions from the Government. The situation thus presented seems to me so critical, that I have thought it my duty to advise the President that the Rear-Admiral should be instructed to proceed with an adequate force at once to Paraguay and take such measures as may be found necessary to prevent violence to the lives and property of American citizens there, and in the exercise of a sound discretion to demand and obtain prompt redress for any extreme insult or violence that may have been arbitrarily committed against the flag of the United States or their citizens. I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

State Agricultural College.

Dr. Thomas H. Burrowes Chosen President.—Another Farm to be Purchased.

The trustees of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College met at the office of the State Agricultural Society, on Second Street, yesterday, for the purpose of choosing a President of the College. It will be remembered that the Convention of County Agricultural Societies, which assembled here during the State Fair, after a full discussion and in obedience to the universally expressed will of the people, recommended a change in the administration of the Farm School at Bellefonte, as absolutely necessary to make the institution effective.

At the meeting yesterday there were present Messrs. Watts, of Cumberland; M'Allister, of Centre; Kelley, of Allegheny; Hiester, of Dauphin; White, of Indiana; Hon. Frank Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth; A Boyd Hamilton, Esq., President of the State Agricultural Society, and Secretary M'Kee—the last three being ex-officio members.

After some consideration, Thomas H Burrowes, L. L. D., of Lancaster, was elected to fill the vacancy of President of the College.

The Committee on the selection of a farm in the Western portion of the State, to be connected with the operations of the Farm School, reported in favor of the purchase of one of one hundred and thirty acres adjoining the town of Indiana, in Indiana county, and Mr. White was authorized to examine the title to the land and report to the trustees on or before the tenth day of December next.

Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, who is thus made President of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College, has for many years been identified with the educational interests of Pennsylvania, indeed with every prominent movement in behalf of popular education which has thus far proved successful. He was for some years State Superintendent of Common Schools, succeeding Mr. Hickok, and in that capacity he did much to develop the system. He was also the first State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, having been appointed to that position by Governor Andrew G. Curtin. Dr. Burrowes has for many years ably edited the "Pennsylvania School Journal." If he accepts the important position now tendered him, the College will certainly have all the necessary administrative ability which, it is alleged, is the only thing required to make our Agricultural School a success.—*State Guard.*

More Indian Murders in Texas.

The Sherman (Texas) *Courier* gives accounts of more robberies, murders and devastation by the savages in the northern counties of Texas. On the previous Saturday night a party of twenty five Indians stole several horses in Sivill's Bend, about forty miles from Sherman. Six young men followed them down the river, and on Sunday overtook them, about ten miles below When they came up with the Indians, they immediately charged. Discharging their rifles and throwing them away, they drew their six-shooters, and a terrible fight ensued, lasting about one and a half hours. The Indians stood their ground whilst the gallant boys charged again and again through them. The fight was frequently almost hand to hand. Finally both parties drew off and retired in sullen silence. One of the whites named Pace was killed, and one or two more of the boys wounded. Some of their horses killed or wounded. Ten Indians were killed in the fight.

A letter from Montague gives an account of a fight between one hundred Indians and forty white men on Clear Creek, which resulted in the killing of one Indian and one white man—Mr. Fontendberry, who was terribly mangled, and the prairie fired around him. The people were leaving their homes. A later account says two hundred and twenty passed on to Denton, killed John Baily, and all kinds of stock. They came up blowing their bugle and carrying a flag.

The Indians took four hundred and fifty head of stock in Denton county, completely "cleaning up" whole settlements; about forty citizens followed and attempted to recover some of the stock. The Indians, however, marched leisurely along in regular military order, making their camps at night with as much nonchalance as though no foes existed. On the approach of the whites they would form a line, and with bugle-sounding the charge at each wing, would drive the whites back. One old Texan stood his ground a little too long at one time, in order to git his Indian: as the line advanced he drew his unerring aim and got his man; but the line closing in on him he had a run on his horse for more than a mile, while the bullets and arrows flew fast in disagreeable proxmity; strange to say he escaped unhurt. All this occured below the line of military posts: the Indians are thick everywhere in that country, and are stealing and murdering almost daily.

The Battery New York.

The general government has purchased two hundred and fifty feet of the celebrated Battery ground, New York, on which it is proposed to erect a large office and construct a basin for the reception of United States Revenue and naval vessels. It is said that negotiations are on foot for the purchase of the remainder for other public purposes. The New York Tribune styles the Battery a nuisance, and congratulates the public on the sale, and the probability that that locality will soon put on a new face. On the other hand the editor of Sloan's Architectural Review, speaking of the Battery, says: "Few cities are gifted with such a superb breathing place as the Battery, and no city, save New York, would freely relinquish its possession to an institution which at once renders it unfit as a pleasure ground for citizens to enjoy the everchanging, ever new scenes of moving water, bedecked with sleeping or dancing craft of every form and size, that delight the eye of the visitor to that spot, once so much sought by our fashionable people." The same writer advocates the demolition of the unsightly emigrant sheds, and the conversion of the entire battery into huge bathing establishments for the use of the million. Uncle Sam having stepped in ahead, has spoiled this nice little proposition to provide means for cleansing the unwashed citizens of Gotham.

The Violence in Arkansas.

The Indianapolis *Journal* has the following: "In a recent conversation with an intelligent gentleman from Little Rock, we inquired why it was that murders like that of Congressman Hinds were permitted to go unpunished, and the perpetrators of them to run at large in communities where they and their crimes were well known. He stated that, in the then excited and prejudiced condition of the public mind, especially in counties where the Ku-Klux were numerous, it was impossible to convict them before the courts, because judges and juries well knew that their own lives would be sacrificed in attempting to bring the murderers to justice: that retaliation in kind was discouraged for the reason that it might prejudice the Republican cause, and embarrass the northern friends of the state government, as a hue and cry would at once be raised by the Ku Klux and their northern allies that the 'carpet baggers' and 'niggers' were massacreing the whites of the South.

"He furtherme re informed us that at the Ku Klux headquaarters in Little Rock, last summer, it had been formally determined to assassinate Gov. Clayton and all the other state officers, and that persons were selected to do the deed. The Governor had spies in every meeting they held, and always knew within an hour after their resolutions were determined upon just what they proposed to do. This enabled him to take precautions that frustrated their plans, and the suspicion that they had been betrayed caused them to act with more circumspection and forbearance than they designed. For many nights the Governor and other doomed men, together with a few resolute friends, slept in the State House, keeping a sufficient number on watch to give warning of the approach of enemies. These precautions, coupled with the conviction among the Ku Klux leaders that their bloody schemes were known to their intended victims, prevented the overthrow of the state government by the murder of all executive officers.

"The dead point of danger is now past, and if the assassins who have wantonly shot a member of Congress, members of the legislature by the dozen, registering officers, white Union citizens and inoffensive negroes realize what is good for their health, they will make haste to leave Arkansas."

Napoleon's Latest Hobby.

Napoleon has begun important building improvements in Bayonne. They are described by one of the local papers as follows:

"It is on the same ground on which three specimen houses have already been erected that the new constructions are to be built. They will be smaller than their predecessors, and are intended for only one family. The Emperor, in order to carry out his philanthropical projects, is said to design purchasing all the lots composing the block on which the three first habitations have been constructed; and, to pay the price which would serve as the estimate for putting it up to auction, each dwelling is expected to cost 4,500 francs, the tenant is to pay 300 francs a year, out of which sum 100 frances will be set aside as a sinking fund for the capital employed. The Emperor will give the property, it is said, to the Society of the Prince Imperty, which will select the occupants and collect the rents. At the end of fifteen years the inhabitant will become the owner. If, by any unforeseen event, he cannot pay the stipulated annual sum—which may be acquitted by monthly instalments—he will be reimbursed the 100 francs a year he has accumulated towards the redemption of his house, with the addition of three per cent. interest."

MR. SPEAKER'S BRIDE.—The Baltimore *Star* thus gossips about the lady who was made Mrs. Colfax on the 18th ult., at Andover, Ohio:

Miss Wade resides with her stepmother, her father and mother both being dead. She is the niece of Senator Wade, who resides at Jefferson, fifteen miles from Andover. Miss Wade is about thirty years of age, of medium size, good figure dark hair, brown eyes, and has a pleasing face, indicating goodness and intelligence. All who know her speak of her amiability and quiet good sense, as qualifying her admirably to preside at the house of the Vice President elect. Three years ago she spent the winter in Washington with her aunt, Mrs. Senator Wade, at the house of Mr. Barrett, on Four and a half street, where Mr. Colfax also stopped; and the friendship formed at that time probably laid the foundations for the present more intimate relations. Miss Wade was one of the excursion party with Senator Wade and Mr. Colfax that came so near being cut off by the Indians on their Rocky Mountain trip. The other ladies of the party were Mrs Matthews, mother of Mr. Colfax; Miss Carrie Matthews, his sister; Miss Sue Matthews, his cousin, and Miss Sallie Bowles, daughter of Sam. Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican.* These ladies are said to have displayed an amount of courage and self possession on the occasion of the Indian attack that won for them an enthusiastic vote of admiration from their companions and from the rough mountaineers.

DR. CROSBY, of New Haven, may fairly rank among the great inventors of the world. For over thirty years he has experimented, with the usual failures, and obstacles, and discouragements that beset the daring inventive genius upon a machine to make fish-hooks. This is the problem which English artisans have tried persistently to solve but it was left for a Yankee to accomplish. He has machines now in operation which will pour out perfectly made fish-hooks as oats running from a reel into the machine, and on the other side the fish-hook drops out completed, with the exception that it must be tempered and colored. After the wire reaches a certain point it is clipped off the requisite length. The next operation barbs it; the other end is flattened. It passes around on revolving dies, whose teeth, formed like the notched spikes of a wheel, catch it, and bear it from one operation to the next until it is smoothed and filled, when it passes between rollers that give it the prescribed twist and turn, and you see it drop into the receiver awaiting it. It is bewildering to see this delicate, complex, and almost human machinery operate so multitudinous is it in its parts, and yet so unerring in its work and motion. If a single part should vary the fraction of a hair's breadth from its accustomed path, the result must be a failure.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—We are not in the habit of noticing so-called Patent Medicines; but we have no hesitation in commending this valuable Bitters to the public. It is composed of none but the purest and best ingredients, and the thousands of testimonials to its efficacy, leave no doubt that it is the most valuable specific known for the cure of Diseases of the Liver, general Debility, Fevers, and complaints arising from a Disordered Stomach. This Bitters is entirely free from all intoxicating properties. Hoofland's German Tonic combines all the ingredients of the Bitters with *pure* Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some Alcoholic Stimulant is necessary, and makes a preparation delightfully pleasant and agreeable to take.—*Albany Argus.*

Principal Office, 631 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa. Sold everywhere.

THE Rutland county (Vt.) *Journal* says: "The history of the growth of wool is very curious. Fifty years ago not a pound of fine wool was grown in the United States, in Great Britain, or in any other country except Spain. In 1784 a small flock was sent to the Elector of Saxony as a present from the King of Spain, whence the entire product of Saxony wool, now of such immense value. In 1809, during the invasion of Spain by the French some of the valuable crown flock were sold to raise money. The American Consul, Jarvis, at Liston, purchased 1,400 head and sent them to this country. A portion of this pure and unmixed Merino flock is still to be found in Vermont at this time. Such was the origin of the immense flock of fine wool sheep in the United States at the present time."

Of the 658 elections for the English House of Commons, 647 are now known. The Liberals have a majority of 115. By steamer we have accounts of the beginning of the elections. The Liberal papers thought the result very gratifying, and the *Daily News* expressed a hope that the final result would show a majority not much less than a hundred. The last days of the elections have therefore been even better than the first.

Central America.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Panama advices of November 28 states that when General Correoso arrived at Chiriqui he found the place adandoned. He then went to Santiago, and found that the enemy had also abandoned that place. Proceeding to Hatello, the enemy, 400 stroung, attacked Correoso, and a battle ensued, lasting three hours, when the enemy fled in disorder, leaving fifty-two killed, among them their leader, and many wounded, a number of prisoners, and all their arms and ammunition. The government lost three killed and eight wounded, ameng the latter General Pedro Goita. This battle has put an end to the civil war in the State of Panama. The revolutionary movement in Costa Rica has proved successful, and President Castro has been deposed, and Jimenez installed in his place.

LOCKING UP GREENBACKS.—A great deal has been said of late about "locking up greenbacks" for the purpose of making money scarce, and to those unversed in financial strategy the following explanation of the process by the New York *Commercial* will be found interesting:

The following was the mode first employed: Several parties would consolidate their capital to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks, and leaving this heavy amount as collateral security with some moneyed institution, borrow an equal amount at say seven per cent. interest. That collateral, of course, could not be used by the institution. With the fresh supply of funds the operators would proceed to a green back's and so keep on until they had removed from circulation several millions of money. Stringency would follow; speculative shares would decline, and the operators would step in and reap the benefit of their sharp practice. The acceptance of green back collaterals by the banks occasioned so much dissatisfaction and complaint that they finally abandoned the practice; and the plan now pursued for locking up greenbacks is to borrow them on railway stocks.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20.—This morning, in the United States Circuit Court, Robert Ould, counsel for Jeff Davis, made a motion to quash the indictment against Davis, on the ground that the fourteenth amendment prescribes the mode of punishment for participation in rebellion, which is disfranchisement, and no other punishment is prescribed. The prosecuting attorney moved to postpone the motion until the latter part of the term. Chief Justice Chase decided to hear the argument on Thursday next.

LONDON ate or otherwise consumed 1,250,000 rabbits during the year 1867, skinned and prepared for eating. The animals were reared by the children of the peasantry of the departments Du Nord and Pas de Calais, in France, who thereby obtained $210,000. These rabbits are sent over by the Osterd steamer. The skins are disposed of in the country to hat manufacturers. The trade is entirely in the hands of children who are too young to be employed in field labor.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The *Times* of this morning comments with wonder on the rapid progress of the Pacific Railway, and, noting the extraordinary features of the road, commends the great enterprise of the American people in overcoming obstacles heretofore deemed insurmountable, and explains the influence this great project will exercise on the commerce of the world.

WE have from Washington a remarkable statement of the steadily increasing cost of our successive Indian wars. The Peace Commissioners propose to give one more trial to the difficulties of their task, failing in which (as they evidently anticipate) they mean to unite with Gen. Grant in urging the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL EVARTS has given it as his opinion that the Eight-Hour law cannot govern the price to be paid for a day's labor, which must depend entirely on the value of the work rendered. The law speaks only of the hours of labor, and is silent on the measure of wages, which is left wholly to the discretion of the employer.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 30.—There is a decited improvement in the flour market, and for the better grades of extra family advance quotations 25c ₱ barrel, with the demand mostly for this description. The traditional prejudices which have existed against spring wheat flour are no longer recognized and most of the bakers now prefer choice brands of this description, to the low grades of winter wheat family—sales of 400 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, at $8@8 75; 1,00 barrels good Indiana at $10 25; some Ohio at $10@10 75, and fancy at $11@13. Rye flour is better and commands $7 50@8 50. Corn meal—no further sales have been reported. The wheat market remains without quotable change, and the only sales reported are small lots of red at $2@2 10; 1,800 bushels Indiana red and amber at $2 15, 200 bushels Kentucky white at $2 45. Rye comes in slowly, and commands $1 55@157. Corn—the market is very bare of old yellow, and commands $1 25. There is a good demand for new, and 2,000 bushels sold at $1@1 10, according to dryness. Oats are in fair request.

You may be too late.

Be warned in time. Diseases like Indigestion and Dyspepsia are not to be trifled with. There is such a thing as being *too late* in these matters. Inflamation, or Schirrhus Cancer, or some other dangerous disease may ensue, when all restoratives, no matter how potent, would be ineffectual. Do not delay then. When the symptoms of Dyspepsia are first experienced resort at once to the great restorative medicine, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and you will be safe.

But few disorders involve greater suffering, and, if not in itself immediately dangerous, it is the source of many deadly maladies. Even if it did not tend to greater evil, the mental and physical misery it produces is alone a sufficient reason why no pains should be spared to prevent or cure it. In no country on the face of the globe is it so completely domesticated as in our own, where it is found in nearly every household. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are universally conceded to be the sovereign remedy for this annoying disease, as they act directly upon the digestive organs, correct and tone the stomach, and give renewed vitality to the system. Acting delightfully upon the nerves and soothing the brain, renders them efficacious as a mental medicine, as well as a genial stomachic. If taken as a preventive, they will be found particularly well suited to the diseases arising from the unhealthy season of autumn, and their use will prevent the creeping, unpleasant sensation often complained of when the chills are stealing slowly upon the patient. 1m

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A supplement containing numerous full-sized patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight, and occasionally an elegantly colored Fashion Plate.

HARPER'S BAZAR contains 16 folio pages of the size of HARPER'S WEEKLY, printed on superfine calendered paper, and is published weekly.

Critical Notices of the Press.

HARPER'S BAZAR contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is especially adapted to the circle it is intended to intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand.—*N. Y. Post.*

Whether we consider its claim as based upon the elegance and superiority of the paper, its typographical appearance, the taste and judgment displayed in the engravings, or the literary contributions contained in its pages, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be superior in each and every particular to any other similar publication here or abroad.—*Phil'a Legal Intelligencer.*

We know of no other English or American journal of fashion that can pretend to approach it in completeness and variety.—*N. Y. Times.*

It has the merit of being sensible, of conveying instruction, of giving excellent patterns in every department, and of being well stocked with good reading matter.— *Watchman and Reflector.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1869.—TERMS:

Harper's Bazar, one year $4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six copies for $20 00.

Subscribers to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office. Address

4dec4w HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Miscellaneous.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST

AND IS RECEIVING A LARGE AND

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSI TING IN PART OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HATS & CAPS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CEDARWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

TOBACCO,

SEGARS, &c. &c.

GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR

YOURSELVES.

J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Pa., Nov. 6th, 1868.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

HAVE NOW OPENED,

AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

VERY REDUCED PRICES,

THE LARGEST AND

MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN

BEDFORD COUNTY.

THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE, AND

GREAT BARGAINS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

WILL BE OFFERED.

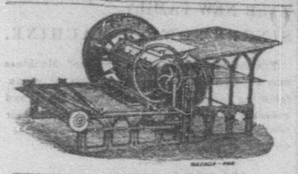
Bedford, Nov. 3, 1868.

AGENTS WANTED
TO SELL THE
EMINENT WOMEN OF THE AGE;
written by Messrs. Parton, Greeley, Higginson, Hoppin, Abbott, Winter, Tilton, Mrs. E. C. Stanton, Fanny Fern, Grace Greenwood, &c.

An elegant octavo volume of 630 pages, illustrated with
14 SUPERIOR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

This volume comprises 47 carefully prepared sketches, written expressly for this book, among whom are Margaret Fuller, Lydia Maria Child, Jenny Lind, Florence

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1868.

Local Affairs.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. H. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael Diehl, and J. L. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deflbaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr *Clerk*—T. K. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—A. J. Sansom.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAtee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 292, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

People from every part of the county buy more or less in Bedford, therefore every business man who is wide awake and advertizes liberally wants to reach as many as possible of the people of the county. The INQUIRER has the largest circulation of any paper in the county, and is therefore the best advertising medium in the county. Business men can note the fact.

FOUND—A Bedford County Teacher's professional certificate was found on Juliana St. Monday last. The owner can have the same by calling at this office.

GAME—Our young friend William Crouse, shot a deer one day last week, he saw two others, but did not have an opportunity to shoot at them—

OUR townsman, William McMullin an experienced sportsman brought the largest wild turkey to town on thanksgiving-day that has ever been killed in this vicinity.

LECTURE ON NOVA SCOTIA.—A lecture on Nova Scotia will be delivered on Friday evening December 11th in Bloody Run by J. Q. McAtee for the benefit of the Lutheran church in that place.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The 4th Quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church of Bedford for the present conference year, will be held on Saturday and Sunday next, services commencing on Saturday night.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL for December is a magnificent number, closing volume one of this popular periodical. We know of no publication so well adapted for the young, and we hope every parent who can afford it will subscribe for the *Little Corporal*.

BUY A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—for your friend. No more elegant gift can be found for this purpose than a good book. We call the attention of our readers to the list of elegant books published, in another column, for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store. From now until New Year any book found in the list will be sent, postage paid, to any part of the county on receipt of the price. Now is the time to buy.

BEAR CAPTURED.—On Monday the 23rd ult. a bear was captured on Buffalo mountain near Buffalo Mills, by Jacob Hardman. William Hill, Levi Carpenter, John Hollar and Samuel May. Bruin was found snugly ensconced in a hollow tree having his place of entrance about twenty feet from the ground. His carcass when dressed weighed one hundred and eleven pounds.

EVERY SATURDAY for December 5th contains He knew He was Right, by Anthony Trollope. Eccentricities of Cooks, Five Weeks in a Balloon, On some Features of American Scenery, by Herman Merivale, The Abbot's Pool. Foreign Notes, and The Story Selected from Robert Browning's New Poem. "The Ring and the Book. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co 124 Fremont Street, Boston.

WE ask a careful perusal of our holliday book list which will be found in another column. Now is the time to buy books cheap. Remember that at the INQUIRER Book Store there are over two thousand dollars worth of miscellaneous books which are selling very cheap. If you cannot call to see them, send in your orders (accompanied by the cash) and they will be promptly filled. We will send books *post paid* to any address on receipt of price.

HORSE THIEF CAUGHT.—On Friday last a German named Bower, came to town riding a fine bay mare and offered her for sale. She was purchased by one of our citizens for $80. $50 was paid cash and a check on the bank given for the balance. On Monday morning Bower came to town again to lift the balance, but before the Bank opened he was arrested by parties from Snyder county where he stole the mare. The mare is still in town but Bower was immediately taken to Snyder county for trial. The check was recovered by the gentleman who gave it.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

AMONGST ATLANTIC CABLES, steam navigation and those progressions of science and art that mark the nineteenth century, not the least useful, are Dr. Ayer's medicines. They take rank among the benefactions of mankind, from the rapidity and certainty with which they *cure*. Try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral on a cough and it is gone. What skin diseases or impurities of the blood withstand Ayer's Sarsaparilla? Ayer's Pills are the perfection of a purgative—every family should have them as almost every family does. Not a trifle to be thankful for are good medicines and the knowledge how to use them for protection from disease. These Dr. Ayer's preparations and publications furnish, and we do not hesitate to commend them.—*St. Louis Leader.*

HARPIES.—There has been great complaint made by all parties engaged in building the past season. Blocks, boards, lath, lumber of every description is carried off in broad day light and at all hours of the day and night. There is no safety nor security for anything in the shape of wood unless it is too heavy to carry. Young men and old, women and children all engage in the work of plunder, seemingly regarding every one who is unfortunate enough to be engaged in building as a fair subject for robbing. It is high time that these parties begin to get a knowledge of the difference between the property that belongs to them and that which belongs to other people. If they don't soon learn it of their own accord, they should be taught it by the officers of the law. Children at least should not be permitted to be trained up for common thieves before they are old enough to understand that stealing is a crime.

BEECHER'S SERMONS IN THE "CHURCH UNION."—Many papers having announced that these sermons would not be printed in the Church Union, we take pleasure in stating that the sermons of this preacher do appear in every issue of this paper, and that they are to be printed hereafter at twelve o'clock on Monday, getting the sermon of Sunday out on the next day. We understand the publisher of the Church Union promises to print Mr. Beecher's sermons so long as they are acceptable to the Church, and requests all other papers to publish them from his own pages freely.

If our friends want a wide awake religious paper, unsectarian, and full of interesting matter, the largest and most catholic paper in the world, let them send to Henry E. Child, 41 Park Row, for a copy of this paper, enclosing 10 cents.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 7TH 1868.—*Mr. Editor:*—Several of your correspondents, very *old* and *respectable* no doubt, seem to be wonderfully exercised as to the origin of our PLANTATION BITTERS. So long as these Bitters are all that we represent them to be, we do not know that it makes any difference from whom they come, or from whence they originated; but for the information of the public generally, and old *Capt. Wentz* in particular, we will say that he told the truth, and that these Bitters originated in the West India Islands—that many of the ingredients have been favorably used for over a century, but our combination of Calisaya is entirely new, and our own. The rum and other materials are the same, and as your correspondent says, a better Bitters and Tonic is not made. We recommend them particularly for dyspeptics fever, and ague, debility, loss of appetite, and in all cases where a tonic and stimulant is required.

P. H. DRAKE & Co.,

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. William Goodman, a carpenter of this place, while at Mill Creek on Monday morning, met with a painful accident. He was on his way to work at McVeytown, and the train stopped at Mill Creek for the Baltimore Express to pass. He was standing on the northern track, and discovered the Express train coming, when he got on the other track behind the caboose car. As he was standing there, the engineer of the freight train backed up against the caboose, which struck Goodman and knocked him down across the track, and one of the trucks ran over both his legs and broke them below the knee. He was brought home and his wounds dressed by Dr. D. P. Miller.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

THE Herald of Health for December is on our table. In the table of contents, we notice the following—Habit as an Educational force by Mrs. C. M. Severance, Kings and Queens (poem) by Mrs. M. A. Kidder, Woman's Suffrage by Mrs. Horace Mann, Luxury by O. B. Frothingham, Kitty Howard's Journal by Mrs E. O. Smith, Self Knowledge by Prof. L. N. Fowler, Diseases of the Heart by Dr. E. P. Miller, and Punch and Judy by Wirt Sikes. In the editorial department we have some very five articles A Desire for Knowledge by working-men, The Woman Question, The Barefooted boy, Bananas, Educating the Sexes together, Equality of the Sexes &c.—Miller Wood & Co., Publishers, 13 and 15 Laight street New York. $2 per annum, single copies 20 cts. To be had at the INQUIRER Book store.

RE ELECTED.—We learn from a late number of the Springfield Mo. *Patriot* that our esteemed friend and former townsman Col. Robt. Fyan has been re-elected President Judge of his District. As an evidence of his popularity in his far western home it is only necessary to state that with the exception of Grant he leads the whole Republican ticket in his district. Col. Fyan served with distinction in the Union Army through the rebellion and his people show their appreciation of his patriotism, as well as his legal ability by electing him a second time to the lucrative and responsible position which he has already filled one term and, as the large majority now given indicates, with great acceptability.

A CHALLENGE.—We have received the December number of "Merry's Museum," for young people, and old people too who have not forgotten that they were once young.

The Publisher, Horace B. Fuller, Boston, claims that "Merry" is *the best magazine of its kind issued in this country and challenges comparison.* Our readers can decide this point for themselves by sending to him two three cent stamps for a specimen.

The january number begins a New Volume, which will be further enlarged and improved. Terms, $1.50 a year in advance. Published by Horace B. Fuller, 14 Bromfield Street, Boston.

"PACKARD'S MONTHLY," for December has another article by Oliver Dyer: "How a River Thief was Converted in the Water Street Revival," followed by a disquisition on the "Drama and its Drawbacks," by F. J. Ottarson; "Recollections of Camp Life," by N. S. Dodge; "A Balance-Wheel," by G. W. Bungay; "Reminiscences of Charles M. Leupp," by Lewis Gaylord Clark; "The Flower-Girls of New York," by N. D. Urneri "Recollections of Richmond," by Edward A. Pollard; and "The Greatest Living Inventor," by Joel Benton.

ADJOURNED COURT—An adjourned Court is being held this week, Judge Rowe presiding. There has been a fair attendance and a considerable amount of business has already been transacted. The court will continue all week but the causes put down for trial will not nearly all be reached this session.

MARRIED.

In Newry, Nov. 18th, by Rev. M. G. Earhart, Mr. ELI E. ROSE and Miss MARY KEAGY—daughter of John Keagy, Esq.—both of Woodberry township, Bedford county.

On Thursday, Nov. 26th, at the Lutheran parsonage in Bedford, by the Rev. J. Q McAtee, Mr. JOHN LING, of Pleasant Valley, to Mrs. MARY ANN DIBERT.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. NATHANIEL SIEFFLER to Miss NANCY KING, both of Morrison's Cove.

On the 29th of Nov. by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, Mr. JOHN M. IMLER and Miss ELLEN GRIFFITH, both of this county.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between G. Berkstresser and R. W. Berkstresser under the firm of R. W. Berkstresser & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

G. BERKSTRESSER,
R. W. BERKSTRESSER,

The business will be continued by R. W. Berkstresser. Nov. 27, 1868.-3t

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE Supreme Court of California has compelled a man to pay his wife $2.300 upon a promissory note given previous to their marriage.

ABRAHAM HENDERSON, a carrier on the New York *Sun*, has not missed carrying his route a single day in seventeen years, and has made the comfortable sum of $100,000 by his occupation.

AN exchange says: It is not generally known that the leaves of a geranium are an excellent application for cuts, where the skin is rubbed off and other wounds of that kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied to the part, and the wound will be cicatrized in a short time.

A physician says that since the introduction of short dresses there has been a noticeable decline in diseases among women originating with cold or damp feet. When long garments prevailed, women were very careless in this respect, often wearing thin and broken shoes.

H. RIVES POLLARD, editor of the *Southern Opinion*, was shot and killed on Tuesday morning the 24 inst. in Richmond while passing near his office, by James Grant.

The cause of the shooting was a publication in the *Opinion* reflecting on the character of a member of Grant's family.

A MAN named Twitchell, in Philadelphia on Sunday evenig last 22 inst. murdered his mother in law Mrs. Hill, beating her on the head with an iron poker and throwing her body out of a second story window. The horrible deed was perpetrated it is supposed that the parties migat get possession of the deceased's estate. Twitchell and his wife were at once arrested and held for trial,

THE Freedmen's Bureau—that Democratic bugbear—quietly passes into history with the closing hours of this year. The good it has done will only be known in after times when the dispassionate historian will tell without fear or favor its story of peace and good will, and then the vindictive opposition and bitter abuse it endured at the hands of the Democratic party will be wondered at and recounted only in connection with the history of the same political party in relation to the common school system.

FREE TRADE ABROAD.—Great Britain claims to do business on the free trade principle, yet in the last fiscal year it collected £44.000.000, or $220.000,000, for customs. Our tariff is denounced as excessive by free traders, although it produces only about $150,600,000 annually.

THE MORMONS.—Late Salt Lake papers contain the proceedings of the General Mormon Conference. All the Mormon church dignitaries were fully represented. It was unanimously agreed that commercial intercourse with the Gentiles should be restricted to necessities. Mormons generally purchasing from the Gentiles will do so at the peril of expulsion from the Church. This measure is urged as necessary in selfdefence against the rapidly approaching danger from outsiders coming in with the Union Pacific Railroad. They are avowed enemies of the Mormon Institutions, and commercial non-intercourse only can restrain the Mormons and encourage home manufactures.

AVALANCHE IN WHITE MOUNTAIN.—A terrible avalanche of rocks recently occurred near the Notch House, on Mount Mansfield, White mountains. One rock, weighing more than one hundred tons, fell, crashing its way over and through the forest a thousand feet or more, cutting the trees off like pipe stems, till it finally lodged within ten rods of the house; and near it another, some twenty feet or more square, stands up like a tower, while other smaller ones have left their traces in different directions,

A NARROW ESCAPE.—A narrow escape from a frightful death occured in Boston a few days ago. A slater on a roof lost his hold and slid down. As he shot the edge, he succeeded in grasping the gutter, and held on with both hands, his body suspended. The lookers-on expected every instant to see him dashed to pieces on the pavement, four stories below. By great exertion he succeeded in drawing himself up a few inches, throwing one foot on the gutter, clambering into it, and thereby sustaining himself till help came.

AN ANCIENT HORN.—Salem, Massachusetts, feels proud of an ancient powder horn in the possession of its citizens. It was picked up at the battle of bunker Hill by Samuel Fowler, of Danersport, whose wife was a sister of General Israel Putnam, and it has remained in the Fowler family ever since. Under the name of the owner—"Samuel Harris, his horn, 1769"—are various figures neatly cut in the horn, a fishing schooner, several patterns of the ancient Massachusetts 'codfish; a musket, an Indian, and a bird or two.

ONE of the first acts of General Grant, it is confidently stated will be a recommendation to Congress to resume specie payment. We have the gold and silver in the country—the world is full of it—but as long as brokers and bankers are allowed to keep it locked up in the vaults of banks, just so long will the people suffer from speculations that are now only to be described as roberies. If General Grant can defeat the speculators who now have their filthy fingers in the pockets of hard working and honest men, he will do as much good as he did by tearing the bloody fingers of traitors from the throat of the Government.

THE Coroner of Philadelphia should study the method of doing things in Richmond. Here the case of Twitchell's mothrrn-in law was passed upon. She was found murdered. All the evidence pointed to twichell and wife as the murderers. The jury believed they were. They said so, and the verdict went upon the records. Pollard's case passed upon. The jury heard how one 'Grant was found alone in a room; how the fatal shot came from that room; how the gun was found in it empty; in a word, they heard all about how and why the cowardly assasination was committed; yet they say Pollard was killed by some one *unknown*. It is a wonder to us they did not decide that Pollard yet lived.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE is gradually preparing the way for the acquittal of Jeff Davis The matter may not have been set up before the arch-rebel "departed the realm," but his case is moving toward its end with the certainty of well-prepared machinery. The "iron-clad" oath is no longer regarded necessary by the Chief Justice. Grand jurymen and petit jurymen may now be sworn in to perform, their functions without regard to previous conduct. This insures a rebel tribunal to pass upon the guilt or innocence of one of their own classmen. Why keep up the farce longer? All its points have become so transparent as to sink far below the dignity of justices or the respectability of lawyers. They can gain nothiug by indulging further in fantastic tricks.

SENATOR SHERMAN will, at the coming session of Congress, again introduce his bill for funding the National debt at a lower rate of interest. It was passed at the close of the last session, and pocketed by the President. He is confident of being able to again present it and carry it over the President's veto.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

SELLING OFF AT COST!
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, HATS & CAPS,
AT COST.
4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Dr. H. V. Bramwell, dec'd., will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Broad Top township, Bedford county, on Tuesday the 29th day of December, 1868, the undivided half of a valuable Farm, situate in said township, on Six Mile Run, about one half mile from Six Mile Run Railroad, containing 114 acres 86 perches land, adjoining lands of the Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, in sight of T. J. Horton, lands of Cunningham & Co., Phelps & Co., Abner Horton and Wm Anderson. This is a valuable Coal Tract, having all the seams of Coal in the mountain, besides an abundance of Iron Ore—both crop out—land smooth and improvements good, with an orchard of choice fruit thereon. Lying in close proximity to a railroad it is a desirable property for coal mining. Should purchasers so desire, the whole can be sold together and the Executors of the Hon. Peter Schell will join in a conveyance, upon receiving a reasonable bid, and if desirable will give the usual Orphans' Court Terms. Terms for the Bramwell moiety, cash.

The undersigned will meet any persons desiring information, at the house of Geo. W. Figard, in Coledale, on the 28th and 29th December. Sale will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. Title indisputable. JNO. P. REED,
4 dec4t Administrator.

BUY YOUR CLOTHING OF
4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

New Advertisements.

INQUIRER BOOK STORE.

The following is a catalogue of our Miscellaneous Books, which we print for the benefit of our friends who cannot get to town to see us, we will send *post paid* to any address any of the following works, on receipt of price. Any work wanted, not in our list, we will order on the shortest notice:

Name.	*Price.*
Father Tom and the Pope	$ .50
Proverpial Philosophy. Tupper	1.25
Hawthorne's Twice Told Tales, two vols. 1.50 each	3.00
Bryant's Poems	1.50
Halleck's Poems	1.50
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Holmes	1.60
Longfellow's Poems complete	1.50
Alfred Tennyson's Poems complete	1.50
Whittier's Poems complete	1.60
Dicken's Works Illustrated—	
Little Dorrit	1.50
Pendennis	1.50
The Newcomes	1.75
Martin Chuzzlewit, (Dickens)	1.50
Oliver Twist Italy & Notes "	1.50
Bleak House "	1.50
David Copperfield "	1.50
Pickwick Papers "	1.50
Little Dorrit "	1.50
Nicholas Nickleby "	1.50
Our Mutual Friend "	1.50
Barnaby Rudge "	1.50
Domby & Son "	1.50
The Last Days of Pompeii, (Bulwer)	1.50
The Caxtons, "	1.50
Rich and Humble, (Oliver Optic)	1.35
Watch and Wait "	1.35
In School and Out "	1.35
Hope and Have "	1.35
Haste and Waste "	1.35
The Starry Flag "	1.35
Famous Boys and How they became Great Men	2.00
Fables of Æsop, illustrated	1.25
Gulliver's Travels, illustrated	1.25
Fighting Joe, Optic	1.50
The Young Lieutenant, "	1.50
Shamrock and Thistle "	1.50
The Red Cross "	1.50
Young America Abroad "	1.50
Edgar's Crusades and Crusaders	2.50
Robinson Crusoe	1.80
German Fairy Land, Anderson	1.25
Rainbows for Children	2.25
Hints for the Nursery	1.25
Miller's Nursery Picture book,	1.50
Child's Picture Play Book	1.50
The Young Man's Friend	1.65
Poems, by J. G. Saxe	2.50
Undine	1.25
Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, by S. Baring Gould	2.00
Jean Ingelow's Poems, 2 vol at $2,	4.00
The Spanish Gypsy,	1.75
The Tent on the Beach, Whittier,	1.50
Homespun or Five and Twenty Years Ago	1.75
The Guardian Angel, O. W. Holmes	2.00
Country Living and Country Thinking	2.00
The Chimney Corner, by Mrs. Stowe	1.50
The Denounced or Last Baron of Crana,	1.50
The Croppy a Tale of the Irish Rebellion	1.50
The Boyne Water,	1.50
The Peep O'Day and Croboore of the Billhook	1.50
Queer Little People, by M. B. Stowe	1.50
The Lord Mayor of London, Ainsworth	1.00
Arabian Nights Entertainments	2.00
New Miscellanies by Chas. Kingsley	1.50
Artemus Ward, His Book	1.50
Looking Around, A. S. Roe	1.50
Eskoes from Kentucky, by Petroleum V Nasby	1.60
Favorite Authors	3.50
Grimm's Goblins	2.00
Kathrina, Holland	1.50
Bitter Sweet "	1.50
Titcomb's Letters "	1.50
Coming Wonders expected between 1867 and 1875, by Baxter	1.00
Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby	1.75
Good Company	3.50
Compendium of English Literature,	2.75
Phœnixiana or Sketches and Burlesques	1.50
Three English Statesman, Pym, Cromwell and Pitt, by Goldwin Smith	1.50
Reveries of a Bachelor	1.50
Lady of the Lake	1.75
The Early Dawn	1.75
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The Merchant of Berlin, by Muhlbach	2.00
Henry the Eighth and his Court	2.00
Berlin and Sans-Souci "	2.00
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Frederick the Great and his Family	2.00
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Luther's Table Talk	2.00
Gustavus Adolphus	1.00
American Songster (cloth)	50
Home Songster	50
Sailor Boys Songster	50
World of New Negro Songs	50
The Exile of Erin's Songster	50
Letter Writer	50
Boys and Girls Pet Library	$1.25
Young People's Library	70
Good Girls Library	75
The Goloshes of Fortune	75
Grand Father Goose's Melodies	75
January, February, March, April and May, by Rose Morton, each	85
Jay's Family Prayers	90
Cedar Brook Stories	65
Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul by Philip Dodridge	75
Byron's Poetical Works	2.00
Thinks I to myself, and Peter Wilkins	1.25
Good Boys Library	75
London Apprentice	75
Charles Linn	75
My Friendly Family	75
Swiss Basket Maker	75
Every Day Duty	75
Martyr of Vilvorde	75
Lyrics of Life	1.00
Songs for all Seasons	1.00
Household Poems	1.00
Humorous Poems	1.00
National Lyrics each	75
Rollo Books each	75
Experiments	75
Fire	75
Sky	75
Water	75
Talk	75
Cousins in Ohio (Howit)	1.25
Gabriel of Wicknor Wood "	1.25
Books of Fables Baldwin	1.25
Book of Animals Parley	1.25
Stories from English History	1.50
Stories from Ancient "	1.50
Stories from History	1.50
Stories from Modern History	1.50
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Tales of a Grand Father (Household edition,) six vols. each	1.25
Snow Bound	1.25
Coleridge's Work, 3 vols. each	2.75
Owen Meredith's poems Lucile	2.00
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Poetical Works of Thomas Gray	2.50
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Letters from Europe J. W. Forrey	2.00

Address, JOHN LUTZ,
dec4 Bedford Pa.

ABRAHAM BLACKBURN'S ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Abraham Blackburn, late of Napier township, in said county, to the undersigned residing in said township. That those having claims on said estate are notified to present them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE W. BLACKBURN,
AUG. F. BLACKBURN,
30oct Executors.

BUY YOUR HATS & CAPS OF
4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

New Advertisements.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and public speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poison.

As its name implies, it does CURE, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from the torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all around the world.

Price, $1 per bottle.
4dec1y B. F. HARRY, Agent.

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Healthful and Beautiful Location.
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SESSION OPENS JANUARY 13, 1869.
20nov3mos.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER
Is now publishing a New Serial Story, to run through a large part of the next volume, entitled
"MR. BROWNING'S PARISH."
All New Subscribers will get the Story complete.
We send Grover & Baker's $55 Sewing Machine for 18 New subscribers.
In order to introduce the OBSERVER to new readers and new circles of influence, we make the following liberal offers for

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3 "	two or all	"	for	8 00
4 "	three or all	"	for	10 00

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Send by check, draft, or Post-office order. Sample copies and circulars sent free.
Terms, $3.50 a year, in advance.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., & Co.,
20nov2t 37 Park Row, New York.

SALE OF OIL STOCK.—The Board of Directors of the Hoover and Marshal Oil Company passed the following preamble and resolution on the 4th day of November A. D. 1868, viz:

WHEREAS an assessment of four cents per share was made by a resolution of the Board of Directors on the 4th day of October, 1865, and a number of the stockholders failed to pay said assessment; and whereas the Secretary, by a resolution passed the 14th day of March, 1866, was directed to give notice to said delinquent stockholders that if their assessments were not paid on or before the first day of April, 1856, their stock would be sold, as provided for in the act of Assembly under which the company was incorporated, which notice was given.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to advertize the stock of the said delinquent stockholders for sale at the Court House in Bedford Borough, on the 10th day of December A. D. 1868, according to the provision of the Act of Assembly.

The undersigned Treasurer of said Company in pursuance of the above Resolution offers for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in Bedford, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., all the stock of delinquent stockholders in said Hoover & Marshal oil Company.

H. NICODEMUS, Treas.
Bedford, Nov. 13, 1868.-3t

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, to all persons, not to trespass on any of their respective properties, or any property in their care or possession, by lease or otherwise, by hunting, fishing, pilfering, or in any manner whatever, as (if caught) they will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law, without respect to person. Any persot or persons caught on any of the above named properties, with gun, dogs, game, or anything pertaining to trespass, shall be taken as evidence.

Thomas Rose, sr., Daniel Swartzwelter, Jacob Pennell, John Pennell, Isaac Blankley, P. V. Redinger, Geo. W. Shafer, Joseph Morse, B. B. Steckman, H. J. Means, G. W. Means, Jonathan Perin, A. J. Steckman & B. F. Pennell, D. F. Means, John Morris. 18sep3m*

WINDOW SASH!
WINDOW SASH!

I have established an agency for the sale of WINDOW SASH and PANEL DOORS, at JOHN DAVIDSON'S, in Bedford, where persons can at all times be supplied with the different sizes now in use, or by sending their orders to me at Shanksville, Somerset county, Pa., they will receive prompt attention.

JOSIAH J. WALKER.
May 29-3m

STRAY CATTLE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Bedford township, about the 1st of October: One dark brindle Bull, with white face, front legs white to the knee and hind legs white about six inches, supposed to be about two years old. One white and red spotted Heifer with left ear cropped; about three years old, and one red Steer, with left ear cropped about three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

20nov3t JOHN B. AMOS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford co., on the estate of Geo. Deal, late of Colerain tp., dec'd. Those having claims on said estate are notified to present them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

20o6 GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Ex'r.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 North Front Street, Philadelphia. 4sep1yr

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,
MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.

jan24'68tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

EVERY THING in the BOOK and STATIONERY line for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

BUY YOUR NOTIONS OF
4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

Miscellaneous.

THE DAILY & WEEKLY TELEGRAPH FOR 1868-9.

PREPARE FOR THE GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A CHEAP NEWSPAPER FOR THE COMING YEAR.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania achieved a glorious victory in October and November, by electing their State and National candidates, notwithstanding the immense frauds committed by our political opponents. It now remains with the people to see that the standard bearers of our glorious party are properly sustained in their efforts to establish confidence in the stability of our institutions, renewed activity in all its branches of industry, and the restoration of amity and good fellowship with all the people of our common country.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

While personally we desire rest from the political turmoil, at least for a while, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that our ever vigilant opponents are already preparing for the Gubernatorial contest next year; and as we believe that *in time of

Farm, Garden & Household.

WASTE OF SEED WHEAT.

It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that ten million bushels of wheat are wasted annually in this country by bad sowing. If this be correct there is a loss of sufficient grain to bread at least five hundred thousand families. This waste arises from sowing too deep, too shallow, too heavy or light, and too uneven. If ground is plowed up rough, and the seed applied to it in that state, a good portion of the grain is covered too deep. If the soil is dragged down smooth and mellow, and the grain buried by the harrow there will be a loss from too shallow covering. Then it appears that the best mode to be adopted is to put the ground into good condition, and sow with the drill, or use the cultivator to cover.

The amount of grain suitable to be used upon one piece of land might not at all be appropriate for another, the strength and condition of the soil must in all cases be taken into consideration. If the field is of clay, rough and lumpy, more seed will be required than upon a mellow well-fitted piece, and strong land will mature a much-heavier growth, of course, than that which is comparatively poor.

At harvest time the result of heavy, light, and uneven seeding can be plainly seen. Where too thin, the growth of straw will be large, the heads long, and the kernels plump, but the yield light, for the soil did not have a chance to produce more than one-third the amount it was capable of doing.

Where the acting was too heavy, the straw is abundant, but the grain heads are short, not well filled, and the crop light. Where uneven sowing is done, the quality of grain will be varied as the cases above mentioned. Thorough ditching is another important thing to be observed in wheat growing; surface water should never be allowed to stand upon a field, not even for a day, for wherever a plant is allowed to be flooded at each heavy rain, no grain will be found at harvest time.

A HADLEY, in a communication to the *Northwestern Farmer*, gives what he regards as three important reasons why clover should always be grown with timothy. first, the clover being taprooted, penetrates deeply, stands drought, mellows the soil, and the timothy grows much stronger and holds up the clover. Second, if sown for pasturage, the timothy almost universally prevents the clover from swelling cattle. Thirdly, hay is too binding, especially for cattle, and clover too washy (succulent); hence, both together are better than either alone. To these we may add, under the head of the first, where grass comes in relation, it is of the utmost importance, on a clay soil, that at last a part of this grass crop be clover. It will serve to mellow and loosen the heavy soil in a remarkable degree, so that when turned over with a plow, it will not only be rich, but loose and pliable. If, on the other hand, timothy alone be sown (which some do because the hay sells better), the soil will turn over heavy and clammy, and be unfit for any crop which is to follow. The same correspondent says that he is partial to rye for calf or sheep pasture, which he occasionally sows in the summer or autumn, after a crop of corn; and then, after being pastured winter and spring, it is turned under for a spring crop—corn, if the soil be strong enough—or it may be allowed to go to harrest,

It is a good plan to give farm horses the range of weedy stubble and other fields late in the season. They eat a great many weeds as other forage fails. We keep our horses too warm, as a rule, for the sake of giving them smooth coats. Make it a rule never to give a horse feed or water until he has stood an hour after coming in off the road or from hard work. Rub him down as soon as he comes in, throw a warm blanket over him, and remove it when he is fed or within an hour. Never leave a warm horse to cool off in draughts of air or in the wind out of doors. A horse stable should be light, airy, and roomy. A horse that does nothing will do well on hay alone, watered twice a day, and groomed twice a week. If he is used, groom daily. Keep the stable always clean.

SPARE THE TREES.

There is yet all over the country, and particularly in the West, except upon the prairies where necessity has been a teacher, too great a disposition to cut down trees—fruit trees as well as forest trees—with too much recklessness and disregard to future profit, comfort or elegance. Let every farmer resolve forthwith, if he has not already done so, to commence saving all the trees that are of any value, that he can, by a fair calculation, estimate to be worth more standing and growing than if cut down. Let this apply to trees in the forest, as well as forest or fruit trees along the line of his fences.

If a general, earnest effort on the part of farmers to preserve all that is valuable among their trees, much of the evil that has been done by the thoughtless slashing and cutting of some of our pioneer settlers may be, in a degree, atoned for. Some of the former magnificent oak, chestnut and maple-timbered lands of our country will require almost a century to be redeemed to anything like the state of thrift and elegance they might now have been in, had they been providentially managed by their original settlers, or by those who have so ruthlessly devastated them. We hope the day of burning and destroying forests and throwing away manure has nearly passed away.

KEEPING CORN.

A great deal of corn is wofully wasted after all the trouble and expense or plowing, planting and harvesting. This waste is absolutely wicked, and with trifling extra care may be easily remedied. In the first place, in husking, a vigilant look-out ought to be kept that no unripe; unsound ear or half-made "nubbin" goes in with the pile that is to go into the crib. The pig pen is the better place for all such material. One unsound ear may, and often does, damage a bushel of sound corn.

Next, wherever you are going to put corn to keep, put coal or gas tar about the premises pretty liberally at first. It is an utter abomination to rats and mice. They will not board in the corn crib flavored pretty strongly with gas tar. Half a dollar's worth of tar will save ten dollar's worth of corn.

Very many people seem to suppose corn may be kept in any sort of a crib, as Jack Straw's house, neither wind nor watertight, so that it is housed under a tolerable roof. So it can—but never long in a marketable condition. While corn cribs ought always to afford free ventilation, they should be so constructed as to shut out all storms, either rain or snow. Better grow less corn and keep it sound than prize crops and let it spoil.

CORN stalks dry so slowly that it often takes all the fair weather of autumn to dry them. It is rarely safe to leave them in the field after the middle of the month, and they make much better fodder if housed as soon as they are dry enough. Whether in stacks or under "barracks," lay the bundles with the tops inward, and inclined slightly upward, so that rain and thawing snow will all be carried off.

MICE IN ORCHARDS.—A corrrespondent of the *Co. Gent.*, having an orchard of pears and peaches which were injured by mice barking the trees last winter, and knowing no sure remedy, asks if real tar is a sure preventive, and positively not injurious. To this inquiry the editor replies: If the orchards contain some grass and weeds, which is probable, the remedy is to keep them clean and well cultivated. In addition to this, make a small smooth mound of earth ten inches or a foot high, late in autumn, around each tree. As mice never *ascend* smooth, compact earth under snow in winter, the tree will be completely and effectually protected. These mounds may be leveled again in spring. If the soil is mellow, one man will go over several hundred trees in a day. Be careful not to make the blunder sometimes committed of throwing up chunks of earth, turf, straw, weeds, &c., to form these mounds—which only invite the mice to bury in the interstices, and greatly increase the mischief.

Humorous.

STATE OF THE MARKET.

Breadstuffs—Rising every day.
Gunpowder—Goes off easily.
Bitter Beer—Has a *downward* tendency.
Indigo—The trade is dying.
Pickled Pork—Dead, and very inactive.
Brandy—Very spirited.
Vermillion—Finds a reddy sale.
Nutmegs—In greater demand.
Soda Water—Brisk and lively.
Lead—Very heavy.

THE first snake-charmer—Eve.

THE end of all cobblers—Wax-end.

BLUSHES are like little girls; they become women.

SAPPERS and miners—Boys that gather maple sap.

To make a window blind—Fill it with bricks and morter.

RULE for editors and ladies—Short articles for this hot weather.

THE less a man makes of himself, the more of a man he is.

THE tast of enjoyment is the remembrance that it leaves behind.

WHY were they not hungry in the Ark? Because they had "Ham aboard.

"YOURS is a very hard case," as the monkey said to the oyster.

To persevere in one's duty, and to be silent is the best answer to calumny.

MANY a fool who has had sense enough to get a good wife, lacks wit to know it.

WHAT is that which, by losing an eye, has nothing left but a nose? A noise.

IF you would have a good servant, take neither a kinsman nor a friend.

IS a hardware dealer a defaulter if he sells his customers iron and bolts?

"OH, for a thousand tongues!" as a boy remarked, when inside a molasses hogshead.

JOSH BILLINGS says, "Give the devil his due," but be careful there ain't much due him.

A young woman in Iowa tried to kindle a fire with gunpowder, and made an item of herself.

A young lady desires to know if "Eight Hour Bills" are the same as Sweet Williams.

ADAM was the only man that never tantalized his wife about "the way mother used to cook."

A Chicago woman who fainted was thought to have committed suicide; but it was only a feint.

DOUGLAS JERROLD said Eve ate the forbidden fruit that she might have the pleasure of dressing.

AN editor asks his subscribers to pay him that he may play the same joke on his creditors.

JOHN SMITH says he had a "cold in the lumber regions on account of having his head shingled."

MR. SNOOKS says the reason he does not marry is, that his house is not large enough to contain the consequences.

A husband, on being told the other evening that his wife had lost her temper replied that he was glad of it, for it was a very bad one.

WHAT is that animal which has the head of a cat, the tail of a cat, and the ways of a cat, and yet which isn't a cat? A kitten.

A CARPENTER took a holliday and went to Mirgrate. When he returned home, his friends asked him what he saw.

"Why," he replied, "I saw the sea, and now I see the saw."

"You have lost some of your best friends, I see," said a traveller to a negro he had met on the road. "Yes, massa." "Was it a near or distant relative?" "Well, purty distant—bout twenty-four mile," was the reply.

THE fellow who undertook to get a free pass on the plea that he was a railroad man, is found to have spoken the truth, he was a rail road man, but a fellow had hold of each end of the rail when he rode.

A CHAP went to a pork house to buy some pork on credit. First he bargained for a lot of hog's ears; next, the clerk seeming willing to trust, he bought a hog's head; then growing bold, he said: "I believe I will take that ham." No you won't," replied the clerk, "you are head in ears in debt now."

IN order to get an enemy, lend a man a small sum of money for a day. Call upon him in a week for it. Wait two months. In three months insist upon his paying you. He will get angry, denounce you, and after speak of you in abusive terms. We have seen this experiment tried repeatedly, and never knew it to fail.

THE following can be read so as to make sense, but it takes a cute individual to find out how. Just try it:

I thee read see that me,
Love is up will I'll have
But that and you have you'll
One and down and you if.

NEAREST THE FIRE.—During the sitting of a court in Connecticut, not long ago, on a very cold evening, a crowd of lawyers had collected round the open fire that blazed cheerfully on the heart in the bar-room, when a traveller entered benumbed with cold; but no one moved to give him room to warm his shins, so he leaned against the wall in the back part of the room.

Presintly a smart young limb of the law addressed him, and the following dialogue took place:

"You look like a traveller."

"Wall, I suppose I am; I come all the way from Wisconsin afoot at any rate."

From Wisconsin? What a distance to come on a pair of legs!"

"Wal, I done it, ennyhow."

"Did you ever pass through hell in any of your travels?"

"Yes, sir, I've been through the outskirts.'

"I thought likely. Well, what are the manners and customs there? Some of us would like to know."

"Oh! you'll find them much the same as in this place. The lawyers sit nearest the fire."

THERE is good in everything—great good often in the commonest of things had we but eyes to see it. We overlook it because it is common.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the idepressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditon, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

THE "HERO" FRUIT JAR.

If you want a fruit jar, we can say you will find this the best you have yet used. Call and see it. It stands unrivalled as a preserver of fruit in a fresh state.

If you want the best APPLE PARERS,
If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a plain set of HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want a cheap WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUB PAINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want MASON and STONE HAMMERS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

Also, agent for the sale of

THE ALTA VELA GUANO.

Every farmer should give it a trial on a small scale, at least, this fall.

CALL AND SEE THE ARTICLE.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES:

The best assortment ever brought to this place; will be sold cheap, at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,
BEDFORD, PA.

7aug

DR. TAYLOR'S

OLIVE BRANCH BITTERS.

A MILD AND AGREEABLE

TONIC STIMULANT,

STOMACHIC and CARMINATIVE

BITTERS,

EXTRACTED ENTIRELY FROM

HERBS and ROOTS.

HIGHLY BENEFICIAL IN

DYSPEPSIA,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

and LOSS OF APPETITE;

AND AN EXCELLENT

CORRECTIVE

FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DISORDERS OF THE BOWELS, FLATULENCE, &C.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DEPOT, NO. 413 MARKET ST., PHID'A.

J. K. TAYLOR & CO.

25sep1y

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THESHING MACHINES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR,

IMPROVED.

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It causes the Hair to Curl Beautifully.
It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.
It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.
It stops Hair falling out.
It keeps it from changing Color by age.
It restores Grey Hair to its original Color.
It forces the Hair and Beard to grow.
It is always beneficial and never injurious.

Sold in 8 oz. bottles at $1 each, by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere; at wholesale by the leading Wholesale Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines in New York and other cities. 2oct10w

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, Woodberry, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

MARRIAGE CERTIFCATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

WASHINGTON HOTEL FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers this well known Hotel property, situated on the corner of Juliana and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa., at private sale until September 1, after which time, if not sold, it will be offered for rent. The building is

FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER IN TOWN

and is one of the

MOST FAVORABLY LOCATED

in Southern Pennsylvania. Persons wishing a

GOOD HOTEL PROPERTY

will do well to give this their attention.

For terms or further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

31julytf MICHAEL LUTZ.

Books.

THE INQUIRER

BOOK STORE,

opposite the Mengel House,

BEDFORD, PA.

The proprietor takes pleasure in offering to the public the following articles belonging to the Book Business, at CITY RETAIL PRICES:

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS:

Dream Life,
Reveries of a Bachelor,
Bryant's,
Halleck's,
Jean Ingelow's,
Tupper's,
Poe's,
Milton's,
Whittier's,
Longfellow's,
Tenneyson's,
Bayard Taylor's,
Walter Scott's,
Wadsworth's,
Grey's Poems,
100 Selections;
Two Marriages;
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